CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST.

VOL. X. NO. 11.] CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1845. [WHOLE NO. 479.

JOHN JOLLIFFE,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law. Office on the East side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to.

Refer to

Thos. H. Minor, Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Brothers, } Cincinnati. { T. Kirby, Esq. Blachly & Simpson, C. Donaldson & Co.
Hon. J. W. Price, Hon. J. J. McDowell } Hills-A. W. Fagin, St. Louis, b'ro O. J. J. Coombs, Gallipolis.
N. Barrier, Esq. W. Union O. Dr. A. Brower, Law'burg, Ia.
S. Galloway, Columbus, O. Col. J. Taylor, Newport, Ky.
Gen R. Collins, Maysville, Ky.
june 25 1yw

WILLIAM BIRNEY,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Commissioner to take Depositions and Acknowlegements of Deeds for the States of Vermont and Connecticut, offers his services for the collection of claims in the Federal and State Courts of Ohio, and in the Courts of Hamilton county. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Main, opposite Methodist Book Concern.
nov 9

ROBERT PORTER,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 172, *Main st, between 4th and 5th, East side,*

CINCINNATI.

Constantly on hand, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.—*Terms Cash.* nov 4

PREMIUM COLORS.

NEW YORK DYE HOUSE, corner Gano and Walnut, between 6th and 7th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dyeing, Scouring, Steam Finishing, Pressing, &c., done equal to any East. W. TEASDALE.
oct 8-1y

JOHN LOCKWOOD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE,

Steam-Boat Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

No. 22 COLUMBIA STREET.

Between Main and Sycamore Streets,

Cincinnati, O.

Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Steam-Boat work of all kinds, done with neatness and despatch.
jan 13 w1y

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Sycamore street, East side, near Eighth street, invites the public to test the quality of his Oil, which he warrants equal to Sperm for burning; also for machinery and the manufacture of Woolens, being free from vitriol and other pernicious ingredients. He will exchange Oil for Lard No. 1 or 2. mar 4

JOHN F. DAIR & Co.

GROCERY MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRASS SEEDS.

Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets.
jan 6

PROCTOR & GAMBLE,

Soap and Candle Manufacturers, and Starch Factors,

No. 224 Main street, 2d door north of Sixth,
sep 13-1y CINCINNATI.

J. B. EATON. B. J. WORTHINGTON.

EATON & WORTHINGTON—*ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery,* Office, North west corner of Main and Seventh streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REFER TO—

N. Sawyier, Esq., E. D. Mansfield, Esq.,
Worthington, Shillito & Co., R. & G. Crawford.
sep 23-1ydaw

DOCTOR T. WOOD,

PHYSICIAN AND OCULIST,

Sycamore street, between Fourth and Fifth sts.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 O'CLOCK P. M.
sep 29 d-w

STANLEY MATTHEWS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, BELOW COLUMBIA,

Over the Office of the Washington Insurance Company.
sep 22 3md-w

DR. A. W. SCALES,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

Office on Sixth street, opposite the Medical College.
june 28 d-w1y

DR. I. BORTON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine in CINCINNATI. His residence and office are on Eighth street, north side, between John and Fulton streets, third door west of the District School.

DR. BORTON is a regularly educated physician and surgeon, but, instead of calomel and other deleterious drugs, he adopts the BOTANIC PRACTICE.

N. B.—Advice to the poor gratis, at his Office from 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M. jy 13 6md-w

W. S. JOHNSTON, Jr.

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND WHOLE SALE DEALER IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

AND

German Bolting Cloths,

Walnut street, between Front and Columbia,

CINCINNATI, O.
nov 12 d&w1y

JAMES R. SHARP,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND GERMAN

LACE GOODS,

Scotch and Swiss Muslins, Gloves, Mitts, &c,

NO. 28 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

AND NO. 11 EAST THIRD ST., CINCINNATI.
feb 8 1yd-w

H. CRANE'S

DENTAL OFFICE,

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED

East Side of Walnut Street,

jy 29 tf First Door South of Fourth. d-w

GEO. B. MILTENBERGER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

PRODUCE DEALER,

—ALSO—

Boat Stores and Provisions,

Corner of Front & Walnut Streets,

Cincinnati.
feb 20 1yd-w

S. H. BURTON. M. GREENWOOD

S. H. BURTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Stoves, Grates, Hollow Ware, &c.

Nos. 6 and 7 Columbia street,

Between Main and Walnut sts., Cincinnati. Sign of Buck's Patent Cooking Stove.

Buck's Patent Cooking Stove; Victory Premium Cooking Stove; Ten and Seven Plate, Parlor, Cannon Stoves, &c. Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, Andirons, Tea Kettles, &c. &c. jan 25 d&w1y.

MICHAEL WERK. NICHOLAS VERDIN.

VERDIN & WERK,

STAR AND TALLOW

CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 192, Main Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth,

Cincinnati, O.

☞ Always on hand a large assortment of Star, Summer and Winter Candles.—Soap of different qualities. Commissions of all descriptions attended to. Drafts on Europe bought and sold. Also, received for collection. jan 30 1yd-w

BOOK, JOB AND XYLOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

A. L. RANKIN & CO.,

Book and Fancy Job Printers,

Corner of Walnut and Fourth sts.,

Cincinnati, O.

☞ Cards printed at reduced prices, on a **Yankee Card Press.** d&w-1y sep 0

S. & E. EASTON,

TANNERS AND CURRIERS,

No. 232 Main Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth, east side

CINCINNATI.

Importers of Shoe Thread, and Findings in general. Constantly on hand a general assortment of Morocco, Kid, Lining, Binding, and all kinds of Leather.

ALSO—A good assortment of custom made Boots and Shoes.

Low for Cash. feb 6 d-w1y

H. D. CHIPMAN. W. D. CHIPMAN

CHIPMAN & SON,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

N. W. Corner of Elm and Sixth Streets,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ Fresh Family Groceries constantly on hand, and for sale as cheap as at any establishment in the city.
mar 5 d-w

[TERMS CASH.]

LYMAN & RICE,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Hardware and Cutlery, Wire, Steel, Nails, &c.,

SIGN OF THE ANVIL.

Corner of Main and Lower Market Sts.,

Lyman.] CINCINNATI. [S. Rice
mar 11 d-wtf

STEARNS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF **Card, Book, and News Printing Ink,** Office at SHEPARD & CO'S., No. 11 *Columbia Street,* Cincinnati.

☞ All Ink from the above Establishment is warranted to be of the best quality. jy 12 1yd-w

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.—L. JOHNS, best Furniture Ware-rooms, on Broadway, between Second and Lower Market. All kinds of Furniture sold on commission, and ordered work made on short notice, and as low as can be had in the city.

N. B.—Good workmen wanted. jan 24 d-w1y

ELY, KENT & BROCK,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

NO. 108 NORTH THIRD SREET,

Second door below Race;

JOHN ELY,
RODOLPHUS KENT, PHILADELPHIA.
CHAS. C. BROCK.
apr 5—d&w1y

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

JOHN D, DOUGHTY,

Druggist and Apothecary,

No. 7 EAST THIRD STREET,

Cincinnati.

PHYSICIANS AND CHEMISTS will be supplied on very liberal terms with every article in the line. Special attention devoted to Prescriptions and the selection of choice Family Medicines. oct 11 d-wtf

G. ROSEBOOM, Plane Manufacturer AND DEALER IN EDGE TOOLS, Wholesale and Retail, East side of Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinnati, O. 1y d-w sep 24

SUGAR.—30 hhds prime Sugar, for sale by
nov 3 JAS. JOHNSTON & Co.

C. S. CHEEVER,

Manufacturer of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes,

Western Row 3rd door above Sixth street.
mar 27

J. W. RILEY,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in GROCERIES AND PRODUCE, southeast corner of Fifth and Elm streets, Cincinnati.

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Indigo, Madder, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarn, &c., sold at the lowest cash prices. oct 16

MILES & CO., Merchandise and Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 East Fourth st. Examination of Titles, and Conveyancing attended to with diligence and care. Loans negotiated, and Merchandise purchased and sold at usual rates of Brokerage.
oct 25 w1y

Country Merchants & Blacksmiths ATTEND!!

JUNIATA AND BLOOM FORGE IRON AND NAILS.

A. MORRELL & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Iron and Nails, English and American Steels, Anvils, Scales, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, of every description.

No 41 Broadway, second door below Lower Market, Cincinnati, Ohio. oct 15 1y

J. O. DOUGLASS,

MANUFACTURER AND REPAIRER OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

At the store of Peters & Co.,

SOUTH SIDE OF FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND SYCAMORE STREETS,

THE *only place in Cincinnati* where Wind Instruments can be made and repaired. oct 16 1y

TRANSPORTATION TO THE EASTERN CITIES,

VIA MIAMI CANAL AND LAKE ERIE.

1845.

By the "Miami Transportation Co."

RENCH, EMDE & CO., Dayton, O.
SYMMES, SAYRE & CHAMBERS, Dayton, O.
WM. R. KIRK & CO., Piqua, O.
PROPRIETORS.

I AM receipting all kinds of Freight by the above Line, to all the principal Eastern cities, and to intermediate ports in Ohio and Indiana, at the lowest rates, and with despatch. N. P. IGLEHART, Canal st.

P. S.—A Boat leaves, from opposite my Warehouse, daily. mar 26 1y

The North West—Railways.

A Railroad from the Mississippi, touching at Chicago, and Michigan City, through the bordering counties of Michigan and Indiana, to Toledo, along the Southern shore of Lake Erie, and thence to Dankirk, the termination of the great New York and Erie Railroad, would be one of the grandest physical achievements of this country. It would bring the Mississippi and the Atlantic within a few days of each other, and bind the East and West together as firmly as the West and South-West are united by the Father of Waters. It would be the great trunk through which Trade and Travel would flow, and reflow between the East and West. The vast, rich, grain-growing, and mineral regions of Northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and the countries about the upper Lakes would connect themselves with it by canals and railroads, through which would be poured their multiform treasures. The Illinois canal would enrich it with the products of Southern Illinois and Missouri. Michigan on the North, would soon send branches to it from her central road, and Indiana through her Wabash and Erie Canal, and her line of railroad, stretching from Madison through Indianapolis, to Lafayette on to Lake Michigan, would place herself in communication with it on the South. Cincinnati through her railways, would unite with it at Sandusky and Cleveland; and Pittsburgh, the commercial emporium of Western Pennsylvania through the line now projected between Cleveland and Wellsville, would find herself associated with the same grand trunk, which like the great Aorta of the human body, would be the principal channel of Life to the whole system of Western and North Western States.

The advantage of this work would be, that it would afford facilities for conveyance, for nearly all the year. Now, the canals and lakes on our Northern border are closed for several months in the year, so that the business of the country about them is locked up, and the former is greatly injured for want of a steady market.

The regions connected with this great railway are inexhaustible in their capacities for grain-growing. They could supply the world, if the world were an open market, and a channel of communication were opened to them.—Now, when it is recollected, what steady advances Great Britain is making towards a free trade in grain, it being certain that at a period not far distant, her ports will be thrown open to free supplies from abroad, the immense importance of this railroad, bringing as it would all the grain-growing districts within a few days of the Atlantic seaboard, must be manifest at once. It has been a stereotyped opinion of some of our political economists, that were Britain to open her ports to foreign wheat, we could not compete with the grain-growers of Nothern Europe, simply on account of the cost of freight from the West to the East. They have lost sight of the great reduction in the cost of freight, which would naturally follow more improved modes of internal communication.

Another consideration must not be overlooked. The recent discoveries of copper and other valuable minerals in the Northwest, are of such a character as to assure us that the mineral wealth of that region is inexhaustible. These discoveries are not confined to Lake Superior. The Green Bay Republican announces that careful examinations of the country North and Northwest of the Green Bay prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that it abounds with copper and silver mines fully as valuable as the richest of the Lake Superior discoveries. Gentlemen who have been engaged in an exploration of the copper region of Lake Superior, assure us that there seems to be no limit to the supply. In view of all this, it is easy to see how important such a railroad as we have been noticing, is to the development of the resources of the West and Northwest, and what immense trade and travel must flow along its course.

A faint idea of the vast resources of the region which would be more directly benefitted by the rail road may be gathered from a few facts.

The following list of arrivals at Chicago, from April 6th to November 1st, of the present season, will astonish those who have not been observant of life in the North-West.

	Schooners.	Steamers.	Brigs.	Propellers.
April,	73	8	6	2
May,	124	22	21	13
June,	128	25	19	11
July,	108	27	9	18
August,	120	25	15	12
September,	93	21	17	11
October,	96	23	18	11
	742	151	105	79

Making one thousand and seventy-seven vessels entering the harbor during the season, besides numerous smaller craft engaged in coasting in the immediate vicinity. And yet, this tonnage is said to be insufficient for the trade, "as is clearly shown from the fact that although 16 cents per bushel for wheat is paid by shippers, to Buffalo, over 300,000 bushels will accumulate in store above what can be taken forward by this fall's shipments, up to the close of navigation."

Then look at Michigan City on the Indiana shore of the Lake. The value of the exports for the year ending November 1st, 1845, was $350,839; of the imports, $525,132. The amount of wheat shipped from August 1st to November 1st, 1845, three months, was 135,000 bushels; surplus on hand, 163,000; remaining in the hands of the farmer, 400,000. The following table shows the rate of progress.

	Imports.	Exports.
1835,	$100,000	$15,000
1841,	398,000	262,000
1845,	525,152	350,839

The annual ratio of the increase of business is estimated at 20 per cent.

"An idea of the increasing business," says the *La Porte Tocsin,* "may be gathered from a glance at some of the products and property of La Porte county with its 11,000 inhabitants in 1845, as compared with the census returns of 1840. Our estimate is based upon the supposition that one-fourth of the county is under cultivation—one-third of this in wheat, at an average of 20 bushels to the acre; one-sixth in corn at 40, &c. The whole estimate, we are told by our best informed farmers, is, if any thing, underrated. Here is the result:

	1845.	1840.
Wheat. bush.,	490,660	221,661
Corn, do	490,660	270,742
Oats, do	250,000	166,994
Cattle, head,	20,000	9,065
Sheep, do	10,000	4,819
Saw Mills,	18	

Flouring Mills, 9, with 22 run of stone."

ELISHA WHITELESEY, at the Convention in Cleveland, called to consider measures for constructing this railroad, made many interesting statements showing the wonderful amount of business which would be secured by it. We can only glance at a few items. The Southern tier of counties in Michigan, exclusive of Monroe, produced this year about two million bushels of wheat, and the Northern counties of Indiana, from which the railroad would draw its supply, raised more than one million nine hundred thousand. Store houses and mills on the route they passed over were groaning under their burdens. The people, with few exceptions, were determined to grade a track and lay down a superstructure, whenever they could be assured it would be covered with iron. Sections of the country abound in iron ore, and the water power is great beyond comparison. The number of travelers from the Lower Mississippi, for the East, that ascend the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, is stated to be as large as the number that ascends the Ohio. The multitudes of emigrants from the East to the far West are almost beyond computation.—From La Porte to South Bend, only 28 miles, they met twenty-seven emigrating families. According to careful observations made at La Porte, the number of emigrants passing through that place West and East, was equal to two hundred a day. He was informed by a gentleman of Michigan City, that in returning to Chicago, he counted more than fifty emigrating families, in a distance of fifty miles, and this too on one of two parallel roads. Another from Batavia, Illinois, arrived at Bristol, said he counted over 100 wagons in one day.

Surely, in view of all these facts, the millions of population which throng the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and, we may add, Western Pennsylvania and New York, will not consent that all this business and travel should be directed through a foreign province, by foreign capitalists. We hope that the enterprising men in Northern Ohio and Indiana, who have taken hold of this work, will never rest till it be completed.

"Happiness."

"Do you want to be *happy?* Certainly.—This is your being's end and aim. For it you live—and for it you dare to die. From cradle to grave this is the thing you seek, in all you think, say or do, whether good, bad, or indifferent."—*Cin. Enquirer*

According to this, perfect *selfishness* is perfect *happiness.* If my being's end and aim is *my happiness,* then I ought never for a moment to lose sight of it: but, if I never lose sight of it, then I must have an uninterrupted reference *to myself,* as having the first claim in all things; of course, I must be purely selfish. The truth is, God never made such a man as that. Men eat, because they have an *appetite*—not for the sake of being happy. Happiness may be the result, but this they do not even think of. Men love approbation, or desire to do good, or are ambitious of power, or love excitement, or lust after strong drink; they act from these motives, without any deliberate purpose to obtain happiness, or even without thinking about happiness. With the good man, the controlling motive of action is, DUTY. This ascertained, he never thinks for a moment of inquiring whether it will minister to his happiness. It is the Law of his being, and he yields to it as promptly and implicitly, as the great globe yields to the attraction of gravitation. That happiness is the final *result,* no one will dispute; but Abraham was not thinking of that, when he raised his knife against the life of his only son, Isaac. The man who deliberately pursues happiness as his great object, and lays all his measures with a view to the accomplishment of that, will be miserable, because he neglects to yield proper obedience to the laws or primary forces of his being. The most unselfish, that is, those who act most uniformly in obedience to these laws, always in subjection to the controlling Law of all, the Law of *Duty,* with the least possible reference to *themselves,* or the least possible thought about their own happiness, will be the most happy.

In fact, comparative *disinterestedness* is a fixed condition to both excellent achievement and true enjoyment. The orator must forget *himself,* before he can affect his audience. No matter with what vain-glorious motive he ascended the pulpit or rostrum, he must sink himself in his subject, and abandon himself to the *disinterested* passions and faculties of his nature, before he can produce an effect. So long as he harbors a single thought of himself, his wheels are clogged. And if while soaring aloft, he should unluckily turn his eye upon himself, he would be in as critical a position, as the adventurer, who in climbing the natural bridge of Virginia, should venture to cast his eyes earthward.

And so in respect to *enjoyment.* We realize the full beauty of a landscape, only so long as we are forgetful of ourselves. If we stop to analyze our feelings, or weigh the amount of happiness we receive from the view, the landscape exists no longer for us, and the pleasure it excited, has already passed away like a meteor. We must leave *Self,* before we can enjoy Life. Happiness and Perfection are to be sought, not in *centripetalism* but in *centrifugalism.*

Liberty News.

A daily Liberty paper, spirited, and well filled, bearing this title, has lately been started in Boston. Whether it is to be permanent, or was intended to be continued only during the political canvass, we are not apprised. Why can it not be sustained?

Disturbance in Mexico.—On the night of the 30th of September, at the National Theatre, the French Minister plenipotentiary, Baron de Cyprey and the editor of the Mexican newspaper, *El Siglo* came to blows. The result was tremendous excitement, and a mandate from the Government for the Baron to leave the country within three days, his passports having already been handed to him.

Rather Sensitive.

The editor of the *Cleveland American* devotes a short article to us, entitled, "A Liberty Editor puffing a 'Nigger' Concert." He refers to our notice of a late Concert given in this place by the Sable Harmonists for the benefit of the Cincinnati Dispensary, and says—

"We have ridiculed and berated without mercy our opponents of the press in this city, for applauding these caricatures of God's poor and down-trodden ones—and shall we spare our friend?"

We did not *puff* the Concert of the "Sable Harmonists," but commended it to the public favor, especially as being given for the benefit of a very laudable institution, the Cincinnati Dispensary.

The "Sable Harmonists," most of our readers are aware, are a band of musicians and vocalists who sing with various accompaniments what are called, "negro molodies"—the songs in fact heard on the Southern plantations. To give more reality and effect to the music, they appear as colored men, and vary the entertainment by passing conundrums back and forth, some foolish, some laughable, some witty. The melodies are generally very beautiful, some of them really touching, but the words, for the most part, have little sense or sentiment in them.

We saw nothing specially worthy of grave reprobation. In their attitudes and modes of speech they certainly did caricature colored people; but all races, all classes, all men are liable to be caricatured. Who has not read or seen the most exaggerated and laughable personations of the Yankee, the Dutchman, the Irishman, the Frenchman? Are these white men degraded, insulted, injured by such caricatures? Nobody thinks so.

There is a class of distorted representations of the colored people, *designed* and *well calculated* to injure their feelings, and degrade them in public estimation. Against all such we are as heartily opposed as our sensitive friend of the American. But, we acquit the Sable Harmonists in this respect. The caricaturing they practised, although not very wise, was certainly very good natured and harmless.

The South and England.—The Southern papers do not relish the idea of a war with England. The reason is not always frankly given, A writer in the *National Intelligencer* says:

"Probably the Administration and its organ have, in their haste to take possession of Oregon *sans ceremonie,* overlooked the fact, that one-third of the States of this Union grow cotton, and that the culture of cotton is their chief reliance for the support of themselves and dependants. The planters know that if we lose the English market, which takes more than half our crop, there must be an immense fall in the price, and by consequence their ruin.

"The crop of cotton of this year is generally estimated at two and a half millions of bales. The Continent will require about half a million of bales, the United States half a million also; but what will become of the residue if we go to war with John Bull? The planters understand this, and I dare say they will instruct their representatives to avoid a war ABOUT OREGON."

"*Daniel Webster,* in Faneuil Hall, last week, openly declared his 'belief' in the ultimate existence of a government on the shores of the Pacific—*in Oregon*—independent of England and the United States. It is a melancholy spectacle to see the great American intellect of Daniel Webster always 'believing' against the interests of its country. We never find Henry Clay in these positions."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Ah? Have you forgotten that beautiful independent republic of Texas, pictured out by Henry Clay, in his first Texas letter? The Sun has a short memory.

New York.—According to the New York Tribune, the next Legislature in New York will stand as follows:—

	Whig.	Dem.	Native.	Anti-Rent.
Senate	6	25	1	0
Assembly	32	74		2

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 38. A contested seat in Duchess county, if given to the whigs, will make the majority 2 less.

Massachusetts.—Returns from all the towns in Massachusetts except 10, show the following results—

Briggs, (W.)	50,964	Sewall, (L.)	7,405
Davis, (D.)	36,304	Shaw, (N.)	7,294
Scattering	1,400		

Population of New York State.—The New York papers contain a full census of the population of the State in 1845, as follows:—

The whole population of the State is	2,600,371	
Population in 1840	2,420,921	
Increase in five years		179,453
Number of Females	1,287,069	
Number of Males	1,313,332	
Excess of Females over Males		26,271
No. of Electors, excepting N. Y. City	475,440	
Electors in New York City (probably)	60,000	
Total number of Electors		535,440

More than half the increase has been in New York City and its environs; nearly all, in the large towns. Decrease in 14 counties, 20,790. The following table showing the rate of increase of population in the State at different periods, is interesting.

	Population.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
1790	340,120		
1800	586,756	246,636	72.51
1810	959,049	372,293	65.15
1820	1,372,812	413,763	43.14
1825	1,617,349	244,537	17.81
1830	1,918,608	301,259	18.62
1835	2,173,015	354,407	13.31
1840	2,429,476	256,461	11.80
1845	2,600,374	170,898	7.03

Significant.—The Washington Constitution of the 11th said:—

Improbability of War.—The report that the frigate United States is fitting out at Boston for the Mediterranean, seems to discountenance the supposition that our government anticipates any serious difficulty with Great Britain. The Mediterranean would be a most awkward place for an American squadron, in case of hostilities with that power. A complete *cul de sac,* with Gibraltar and her fleets commanding its mouths, our vessels would remain quietly blockaded in some of its ports during the war, or be captured by the superior force of the enemy.

The Union copied the above paragraph, and appended to it the following significant comment:—

We have ascertained from the department that the frigate United States is not destined to the Mediterranean, and that we have not a single United States vessel, at this time, in that sea.

Vermont.—The Legislature of Vermont adjourned without day on Thursday last. Among their last acts was the passage of a series of resolutions relative to the annexation of Texas. The first resolution declares that Congress has no right to annex foreign territory; the second, that the annexation of Texas will tend to weaken the bonds of the Union; the third protests against annexation without the consent of *all* the States; and the fourth instructs the delegation of that State in Congress to act in accordance with the preceding resolutions.—*Nat. Int.*

The following extract from the Mercer Luminary shows how our votes are chiseled down, to suit the interest of the pro-slavery parties. We verily believe that we are cheated in this way at every election;

"*The Liberty Vote.*—The return of the Liberty vote in Pennsylvania, for Canal Commissioner, as given in the Washington Patriot, is 3,663; showing an increase of more than 600 over the vote of last year. Fayette gave 45 votes for Larimer, while the return published in the Harrisburg papers, purporting to be official, records no Liberty vote in that county. We corrected several errors in these pretended official returns last week; and we verily believe that a full and fair return would run up the Liberty vote to four thousand."

A fellow, who signs himself "E. J. Law," writes to us to say that he means to give us a thrashing. Let him be in a hurry. We have a mortal antipathy to "the Law's delay."—*Lou. Jour.*

War with England.

"War at the best is so brutal, so pernicious, so *anti-democratic* an expedient."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"So Anti-Democratic!" The *Post* never expressed a truer sentiment. And yet, the most active leaders of the Democratic Party are the most vociferous for war. Let us see whether we cannot lay bare their inconsistency and hypocrisy.

True Democracy unites philanthropy with patriotism. It loves its country; but it loves mankind. The progress of the race in comfort, intelligence, morality, manners, Freedom, Religion, is the object of its highest aspiration. War is one of the greatest enemies to Progress. It withdraws a large portion of the productive labor of a country; wastes its capital in ruinous strife; breeds bankruptcy and poverty; prevents due attention to Education; debauches the public mind by habituating it to scenes of violence, and inflaming its malignant passions; substitutes Brute Force for Reason, and accustoms men to submission to Arbitrary Power.—The Camp is a nursery of any thing but Democracy. There is no equality there. Absolute command on one side, blind submission on the other, is the perpetual rule. It trains men to be Despots and Slaves, but not equal citizens of a free Republic. Peace is the true condition of Democracy.

Democracy abhors a strong Central Government—is jealous of Power, wherever lodged—always assiduous in hedging it round, lest it overleap safe limits.

War requires a strong Central Government, and demands that Executive Power shall have great latitude and free course. It cannot be waged unless on these conditions. The history of the Revolutionary struggle is full of instruction. The Nation then had no strong Executive head. The sword and the purse were in the hands of a complex body of representatives, which had no patronage, and no hold on the American People, except in the mutual confidence springing out of common interests, and a common danger. Besides, that was the period of our infancy—a period of purer sentiments, and greater devotion to liberty than characterize our manhood. And yet a seven-years' war, though in defence of Freedom, had so corrupted the soldiery, so trained them to the maxims of Arbitrary Power, so insulated them from their countrymen, that had Washington been any other than the man he was, there might have arisen an internal struggle—more fearful than the external strife which had just terminated.

Now, we have a strong Executive. Its influence is all-pervading; its patronage and the force of party-organization confer upon it a Power far exceeding that of the British Sovereign. Plunge the nation then in war. Organize the militia. You would conquer Canada, and you must have an army there. You would guard your Northern seaboard; you must have an army there. You would protect the South; you must have an army there. You would watch the Mississippi; you must have an army there. The Indians must be kept in awe: you must have an army on your Western frontier. And to crown all, you must have an army in Texas. What power would all this give your Chief Executive! And remember, the war would not be a short one. From the year 1689, England has not enjoyed so long a period of peace, as since 1815. Nearly a generation has passed away without any considerable war, so that the instrumentalities of human treachery, and the power to use them have been multiplying incalculably. Where would a seven years' war leave us? What kind of a Government should we have then? With a standing military establishment of six or eight armies, weaned from the pursuits of peace, flushed, it may be, with the raging passions of conquest, how much liberty would be left in the country? Our State-governments would be overshadowed by an ambitious, overgrown Centralism, loath to part with a Power which it had so long been accustomed to wield. How can the Democratic party run madly upon a danger, so conspicuous and formidable?

Democracy thinks a National debt a National curse—repudiates heavy taxes—and insists on Free Trade. How will war operate? From the year 1689 to 1815, Britain was engaged in several wars, to support which she levied taxes and contracted a debt, amounting in the aggregate to 897 millions sterling, or between four and five thousand millions of dollars. During the fifty-six years of our Government, it has expended on war purposes seven hundred millions of dollars. The debt due by the Nation at the close of the revolutionary struggle was $42,000,375. The short war of 1812 raised our public debt, in consequence of the loans required to carry it on, from forty-five millions of dollars, to one hundred and twenty-three millions. To pay this debt a high tariff became necessary—a very democratic measure truly!

So jealous is the Democratic party in some of the States, that it seeks to deprive the Legislature of the power to contract a public debt; and the prints now loudest for war, are vehemently demanding the reduction of the Tariff to the revenue standard, on the ground that, in the lowest form, it is a tax upon the consumer.—But, the war they long to provoke, overtakes them. Both Nations are better able to inflict deadly injury on each other, than they were thirty-three years ago. Steam has wrought wonderful changes in modes of attack and defence, and will enable the contending powers to work an amount of damage to each other, never dreamed of before: while the vast resources and indomitable pride of both countries insure a prolonged struggle. The wars we have gone through can furnish no data for estimating the infinite cost of one at this period of our history, and this age of the world.

But, how will you defray expenses,—by direct taxes? Never. The commerce of the country would be half ruined, so that the resources of the Northern States would be impaired: and the South would be prostrated. Of the two million four hundred thousand bales of cotton it raised in 1845, Great Britain received one million four hundred and forty thousand. Suppose this amount thrown back upon the hands of the cotton planters—how could they pay taxes? The sole resource of this country, as it is of all countries, when war comes, would be, heavy loans—that is, exhausting draughts upon the resources of posterity. And what should we gain? Suppose the Canadas conquered—should we treat them as Rome treated her conquered provinces—rob and despoil them? No—they would be elevated to the rank of equal States of this Union. So that we should come out of the bloody strife, hundreds of millions in debt, to liquidate which, a high tariff would be found necessary for an indefinite number of years—in other words, taxation, burdensome, ruinous taxation on the consumers of the country, a large majority of whom would be illy able to sustain it on account of their diminished resources. And the South—how incalculable its gains! Bankrupt from the closure of its chief market against its great staple, and then crushed still lower by a heavy tariff, how rich would be its consolation in reflecting, that, though ruined itself, the North had gained an overwhelming addition to its federal power, in the acquisition of the Canadas!

Such is one view of the question of War, submitted to the consideration of the Party whose leaders are laboring to prevent an amicable settlement of the Oregon difficulties.

Ohio and Virginia.

The *Ohio State Journal* says that the reply of Governor McDowell of Virginia to the requisition made upon him for the Virginia kidnappers, covers four letter pages closely written.—"He does not," says that paper, "if we have been rightly informed, deny that it would be his duty to deliver up the kidnappers, on the requisition of the Governor of Ohio, if they were not relied upon as witnesses against the citizens of this State who are now forcibly and unjustly detained in Virginia."

This is a very refined Virginia abstraction, we suppose. Three of our citizens are stolen by kidnappers from Virginia, fraudulently indicted, and violently incarcerated; and Governor McDowell refuses a legal requisition for the kidnappers, because they are relied upon to sustain the fraudulent indictment—that is, to consummate the outrage, for which *they* are indicted!

The *State Journal* further states—

"The plea set up by the Governor of Virginia for refusing to deliver up the kidnappers, is that there is a law of that State which exempts and shields from such a process, 'persons under prosecution for treason, felony or other *crime* alleged to have been *committed in Virginia,* and to persons in custody upon any execution or upon any writ of process.'"

We confess we do not understand this.—There must be some typographical blunder, or the Governor talks nonsense. What grammatical connection is there in the sentence—excempting and shielding "persons under prosecution," &c.—"*and to* persons"? What is meant? Is the "*to*" a blunder of the printer, or the Governor? If it be meant, that "persons under prosecution for treason, felony or other crime, alleged to have been committed in Virginia," *and* "persons in custody upon any execution or upon any writ of process," are excempted by Law from being delivered up as fugitives from justice when an indictment is found against them, and a constitutional requisition is made for their surrender by the Executive of another State, the answer is obvious: these kidnappers are not under prosecution for any crime alleged to have been committed *in Virginia,* but, *in Ohio;* nor are they in *custody* upon any writ whatsoever—unless it be assumed that because they are subpœnaed as witnesses, they are "in custody." And indeed upon this miserable quibble, the Governor seems to rest his refusal to surrender!

By the way, we would call the attention of that class of politicians in the free States, who regard the Executive of a State as bound to comply implicitly with the requisition to surrender persons charged as fugitives from justice, to the fact of such a Law existing in Virginia. In our controversy with the former editors of the *Enquirer,* we showed how opposed were the usages and Laws of every State which had been called to act under the provision of the Constitution in relation to the surrender of fugitives, to such implicit compliance. In the Law of Virginia we have another evidence in support of the doctrines we then maintained.

Democratic Principles.

"Among a Democratic people, and in a Democratic party, men are, or should be, estimated by their characters and attainments, moral and intellectual."—*Cin. Union.*

Also, by the *color* of their skins.

"In a Republican Government, the qualifications for office, as laid down by Jefferson, should be, *moral integrity* and *capability.*"—*Cin. Union.*

He forgot two others—He must have straight hair, and speak "our shibboleth."

"In the aristocratic, decrepit monarchies of the Old World, poverty *is* a cause of exclusion from office, honor, emolument, or distinction." *Cin. Union.*

In the New World, complexion *is* a cause of poverty, exclusion from office, honor, emolument and distinction.

A New Anti-Slavery Society.

We are informed that the class of Anti-Slavery people, who regard *Disunion* as a necessary instrumentality for the abolition of Slavery, have formed a Society for the South-Western part of Ohio. President, Hiram S. Gilmore; Secretary, Christian Donaldson; Treasurer, William Donaldson.

Miss Kelley and Mr. Foster complain that the Liberty men have not appeared at their meetings, to discuss the question with them. So far as we understand, the only reason of this has been, a conviction that such discussion would result in no good. They have been content generally to listen in silence to their condemnation.

Astronomical Lecture.—Professor Mitchell will deliver his ninth Astronomical Lecture this evening in the Unitarian Church, commencing at 7 o'clock. Subject—the Stability of the Universe.

The *Louisville Journal* which has never tired of joking about the Cincinnati Observatory, thus notices these Lectures:—

"Professor Mitchell, the superintendent of the Cincinnati Observatory, is delivering a course of astronomical lectures in that city, giving the results of his own observations as well as the observations of others. All who know him award to him the credit of being one of the best astronomical observers in the United States.

"We should be glad, if Prof. Mitchell, after finishing his course of lectures in Cincinnati, could be prevailed on to give a course in this city."

"*An Encouraging Prospect.*"—Such is the heading of a paragraph from the *N. Y. Patriot,* in which the editor congratulates his readers, that in less than sixty days exchanges will be against every country in Europe, and in favor of America—and, he adds, "If we are not mistaken, next year will be the best one for America, and the worst for Europe, that time ever unrolled." All this being interpreted, means—We are exceedingly glad that the potato crop has failed all over the Continent of Europe, and that the wheat crop has failed in England, and that the poor almost every where have been unable to produce enough to eat; for now they will require our bread-stuffs, and they must part with their money, and so we shall have the pleasure of stripping some of them of their last shilling, and thus, in mercantile language, turn the exchanges against all other countries, and in our own favor! What a loathsome thing is patriotic cupidity, when stripped of its disguises!

Nothing Strange.—"That men," says the *Enquirer,* "calling themselves *Christians,* and professing to believe that 'God hath created of *one blood* all nations to dwell upon the face of all the earth,' should attempt to make distinctions favoring themselves, and proscribing others, because one party was born in the new world, and the other in the old, and that too under the influence of our democratic institutions, would not be believed, without being witnessed."—There is nothing strange in all this. We, Americans, are used to making such distinctions. What, for example, does our neighbor think of the Black Laws of Ohio?

Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, has resigned his place in the U. S. Senate.

Two Principles.—The Whig papers quote the following from the *Ohio Statesman.*

"We have two claims to Oregon which will overrule all others. The first is we want it, the second we will have it."

Does the editor of that paper act upon these two principles in his intercourse with others?

Native Americanism in Boston is melting away as in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. Last spring it elected the Mayor of Boston, giving some 4,863 votes. This fall, it cast but 1,865 votes, in an aggregate of 10,086. It is like the seed sown upon stony ground. It springs up rapidly, but having no depth, it soon withers away.

It is well known that there is an agrarian party in New York entitled the "National Reformers," the members of which go upon the principle of voting to each of themselves "a farm."—*Lou. Journal.*

There is also a party in the South, the members of which go upon the principle of voting to each of themselves, *the men* to work their farms. Which is the most dangerous?

Congressional Intelligencer.

The Proprietors of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, in order to meet the wishes of those whose circumstances or inclination do not allow them to subscribe even to a weekly Washington paper during the whole year, have determined to issue, during each session of Congress, a weekly sheet styled "THE CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCER," to be devoted exclusively to the publication, as far as its limits will permit, of the Proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and Official Reports and Documents connected therewith, including *a complete official copy of all the Acts passed by Congress during the session.*

To bring the price within the means of every man who can read, the charge for this paper will be for the *first* session of each Congress One Dollar, and for the *second* session of each Congress half a Dollar.

The price of the CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCER, to be issued on each Wednesday during the approaching session of Congress, will therefore be One Dollar, paid in advance.

Late from South America.

Files of the Rio de Janeiro Journal, extending to the 22d September, have been received at the Exchange reading room.

The paper of that date contains advices from Montevideo to the 7th, confirming the account of the taking of Colonia by the French and British forces. Gen. Oribe had ordered a general recruiting of all who could bear arms, between the ages of 14 and 50.

The capture of Colonia is ascribed, in a letter from Montevideo, to rigorous measures adopted against the French and English residents, by order of Gen. Oribe. The men were compelled to withdraw some leagues in the interior, and their families were conveyed to an uninhabited island, where they suffered great privations until relieved by the English vessels.

The Journal of Sept. 19 contains translations of the message sent by Gov. Rosas to the Chambers, Aug. 16, communicating to them the details and result of his correspondence with the French and British Ministers, with their replies, approving all his acts, declaring their inflexible determination to resist, and conveying to him a solemn vote of thanks for his patriotic conduct. Also, a general order from Gov. Rosas, directing military exercises to be performed every day at certain hours, when all shops, offices, public establishments, &c., were to be closed.

On the 27th a decree was issued, forbidding all intercourse with the vessels of the combined squadrons.—*Phil. Inq.*

From Hayti.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.—Per Jerome, at Boston.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Oct. 15, 1845.

All communication with the Spanish part, of whatever nature, is now forbidden under the severest penalties, and under date of the 5th, government orders all foreigners to leave that part of the Island, within one month, on pain of being considered accomplices in the insurrection. It has, however, no power to make this order known to the parties interested.

Three or four of the largest national vessels are now undergoing repairs. This will delay the expedition against the Dominicans somewhat, as the army will not march until the fleet is ready to sail.

The leaders of the late insurrection at Leagone have been tried, and were acquitted, on account, as is alleged, of informality—one of the Judges being under age.

The Commissioners sent some months since to France for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, some reduction, and an extension of time on the French claim, have returned without effecting anything.

Hayti.—Mr. Hogan, who recently returned from a secret expedition to Hayti, to which he was ordered under the administration of Mr. Calhoun, has presented, it is said, a long and elaborate report on the condition of the black Government of Hayti, which will accompany the President's Message to Congress. The substance of this report consists of an historical sketch, extending many years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti, and their utter incapacity for self-government. It is also said that a project is on foot amongst the Spanish population of that Island, or the white inhabitants, for the purpose of reducing the blacks to obedience, and that some proposition for aid has been made to the United States government. The document will be a very curious one, and will be looked for with interest. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Central America.—Central American papers up to the 17th September, have been received at Honduras. The proceedings of a Convention of friendship and alliance held between the States of Guatemala and Honduras, and also a pamphlet containing an exposition by the representative of Honduras in Guatemala, of the causes which led to the war with San Salvador, and a defence thereof, apparently written with a good deal of cool ratiocination, make a part of the intelligence received by this arrival.—*Express.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A November Voyage round the Lakes.

ON BOARD S. B. MISSOURI, Manitou Islands,
In Lake Michigan, Nov. 6, 1845.

Messrs. Editors: Ten years ago, for a man to pretend to be in his right mind and at the same time talk about making a trip from Buffalo to Chicago in November, would be the most sure way to convince others that he was crazy. But times, if not seasons, have changed. True, it is not exactly a summer pleasure trip, but in this go-ahead age men will go—ah, and women too; so long as steamboat owners will risk their boats, they will risk their lives. Though as yet we have run but little risk, yet it is probably owing to the prudence and care of Capt. Wilkins, who has been a sailor for forty years, this being his twenty-seventh upon the "Upper Lakes," as all above the Falls of Niagara are so called. Twenty-five years ago he was at "Fort Dearborn," the only vessel in the season, where now run such numbers, including a daily line of large steamers from Buffalo—Fort Dearborn now being the *city* of Chicago, with probably 12,000 citizens, surrounded by twelve times 12,000 inhabitants. But to our present trip—not that there is nowadays any thing particular in a November trip upon the great Lakes, but merely to tell some of your far off readers how the thing is done.

We left Buffalo on the last day of October, with a load—ah, never mind the catalogue, just get your Bible and see what Noah had in his ark, and then fancy that we have some things that he had not, and you will have an idea of our load, only that our bipeds outnumber his, or else he had a "whaling big family."

Here a lot of "fourteen families" of Canadian French, without one word of English, are chaffering with the agent for a passage in mass and with a mass of "plunder," some of which it would be doing them a kindness to pitch into the dock; for instance, a cart that looks as though it was old enough to receive an honorable discharge from a long service. By the side of it is tied a very large dog or a very small horse—perhaps the cart knows which. Here comes a canal boat alongside, loaded with living beings—for, notwithstanding the rail road carries its thousands, the canal boats still come loaded—now comes on board the old family bedsteads, chairs and tables every barrel bulk of which must pay a freight of a dollar, and at last will not be worth the money. And here is a wagon, for which the owner paid $55, and $5 freight to Milwaukie, where he could buy a better one for less money.

And now the bull, not Irish, of "all ashore that are going, and all aboard that ain't," and after an enormous quantity of bell-ringing, duly answered by sundry other outward bound boats, and enough to prevent every body but the ringers from knowing what they ring for, and after dodging, scolding, swearing, shoving, steaming, puffing, squeezing, we squeeze out of this tight squeezed harbor, and are afloat on Lake Erie.

To the dinner, such as Western boats only furnish for Western appetites, all come with the relish of a pure Lake Erie breeze, which before night grew so much fresher, that, as your reporter sometimes might remark, "there was near the close of the day less doing in the provision line, while that operated upon in the middle of the day showed an evident tendency to rise; at supper time the demand was limited." So our prudent captain sought the snug harbor of Erie, and waited the going down of the wind. In the meantime I communed with myself that this was the eleventh anniversary since I became the first settler in the northwest county of Indiana, at which time Chicago, to which we are now bound with all this host of living beings, was a small pocket edition, and all the country round but blank leaves. Change—ho—presto, *what* a change in these few years.

At evening we were at Cleveland, which will be quite a respectable suburb to Cincinnati when you get the couple of hundred miles of Rail Road now talked of between you.

On Sunday morning we waked up at Detroit, some of whose wide-awake citizens are conspiring with some of Queen Victoria's subjects, to annex Canada to Michigan, by means of a Rail Road to Niagara River. At Detroit a good many of our passengers discovered that a voyage to Mackinaw in November might be more unpleasant to encounter than the mud of Michigan. They had a taste of one on Lake Erie, and before this they have tasted the other—and I am inclined to think the remembrance of the latter will *stick* to them the longest.

On the flats of Lake St. Clair, we found several vessels aground, and some of them most interested expressed a wish that John Tyler was under them with the bill that he pocketed last spring, which contained an appropriation for the improvement of this long neglected and easily improved channel. The same bill contained an appropriation for a canal between Lakes Huron and Superior. Both of these improvements are far more needed than the enormous mis-improvement in Texas.

While crossing Lake St. Clair, we were met by a "Norther," that bid us not approach the angry waves of Lake Huron, and so we spent the night at "China," a very "Celestial" wood yard on the St. Clair river.

This was the Sabbath, and by order of Captain Wilkins, notice was given on shore, as well as through all the thickly peopled parts of our floating house, to assemble in our spacious cabin, and listen to a discourse from one of our passengers, the Rev. Mr. Todd.

Before morning the ground was covered with a sheet decidedly whiter than those we were lying in and the wind gave notice that it was lately from "the copper region."

In the course of the day we made a demonstration of what we would do if we could, and ran up the river 14 miles to Port Huron, near the entrance into the Lake, and opposite Port Sarnia, the talked of termination of the Toronto Rail Road, and just below one of our impregnable fortresses called Fort Gratiot, the walls of which are a picket fence that looks as though it would make a tolerable respectable sheep pen.

The deck passengers having had an opportunity last evening to learn that the cabin was a more comfortable place than the deck, were very anxious for another meeting, and so it was arranged that I should deliver an Agricultural lecture, which I did to a very respectable and attentive audience.

On Tuesday, we were able to make the passage across Lake Huron, the shores of which afford no harbor, and in crossing Saginaw Bay, we were several hours out of sight of land before reaching Thunder-boy Islands, where there is a wood yard and a few settlers, and there are but few others on this coast. Again, to-night, we had another meeting, and as the place was highly appropriate for a cold water lecture, I gave them one upon that subject.

Early in the morning I found the boat was still, and on looking out saw we were laying at the wharf, and the frowning battlements of Fort Mackinaw looking down upon us. This Fort, upon this high and rocky Island, was built to command the Straits; but is said by some to be incompetent to that purpose, and if so, it seems to me of but little use, since we have stolen nearly all the land from the Indians, and since they are more easily subdued with whisky than powder.

This Island as well as others and the contiguous main land, are very sterile, and were hardly worth the wear and tear of national conscience expended in the getting them out of the possession of the natives that have so long occupied them. There are here some of the finest fisheries in the world, and who that has feasted upon Mackinaw trout, which sometimes weigh 50 pounds a piece, will not say they are most delicious eating.

Not being able to obtain any wood here, the Captain was under the necessity of removing the deposite which he had stowed away in the hold to meet emergencies, and which was now needed to meet the head wind for some 70 or 80 miles to the Manitou Islands.

These are two Islands some 8 or 10 miles each in circumference, and lying near together, in the north-eastern part of Lake Michigan, mostly composed of sand, are quite hilly, and covered with a heavy growth of timber, a considerable portion of which is sugar maple, and which affords as fine an opportunity for making sugar as I ever saw. There is also beech, maple, ash, mountain ash, tomerac, fir and pine. We reached the north Island at 4 o'clock, and took in [illegible] wood. [illegible] appears to be a new establishment. We laid at a very fine new wharf built out some 200 feet, for the accommodation of boats taking wood, as there is no settlement except the 30 or 40 wood-choppers and their 3 or 4 families, who are dependant upon getting every thing they consume or feed their teams from "over the water." At the south Island there is a more extensive wood yard, and a railroad extending from the wharf some 4 or 5 miles inland, to convey the wood over the deep and loose sandy surface.

Upon the south end of this Island there is a light-house. The two wood-yards are about ten miles apart, and as there is no other of any consequence within a hundred or two miles either way, the amount sold here is immense—the price $1:50 to $1:75 a cord.

The government still owns the soil, but very kindly permits the occupants to divest it of every thing that has any value attached to it, for the land without the timber is of no more value than a leg-treasurer's honesty. No one would live here in this cold and barren region, cut off from all the world, half the year, for any other purpose than that which occupies those now here. After taking on our wood, and it appearing so calm and comfortable under the lee of the Island, that the passengers were anxious to go ahead, and we left the wharf just at dark, and passed the light house just at 8 o'clock; the Capt., with a mischievous wink, observing to me that some of his passengers would never believe the wind was blowing blue blazes outside. But in the course of a couple of hours those that were able to look out and see the waves bursting over the brow, and sending up a thick spray over the huricane deck, began to believe that a snug anchorage under the lee of the Manitou Island, notwithstanding it bore the name of the Indian's evil spirit, would have less of terror about it than the wide waste of water and a thick black night in the middle of Lake Michigan, and I have no doubt but they offered up many hearty thanks when they found out the determination of our worthy Captain to bout ship and run for shelter.

Two or three hours after we returned we were joined by another steamer from Chicago, which after daylight run down to the other Island, to put out some freight, and then after going out ducking a few hours on her way to Mackinaw, she has returned within sight and dropt her anchor.

And now, for the want of better amusement while holding on for a lull or at least a change of wind, I have given you this your first communication, I presume, from this part of creation.

I am, most respectfully, your southern friend, with, at present, northern feelings,

SOLON ROBINSON.

P. S.—5 O'CLOCK.—We are now getting under way, with a prospect of a clear night, but Oh! what a sea is rolling outside, while in the west, and in fact all over head, we have one of the most gorgeous, splendid sun-set scenes that I ever witnessed—a scene that is worth a November trip around the Lakes to witness. I cannot attempt to describe it, and if I did, there is a power at work that disturbs my equilibrium too much to permit me to make longer letters. So good night.

Chicago, Saturday morning—all safe.

The New York correspondent of the Intelligencer refers to us as declaring "*that we will have all or none of the Oregon territory.*" Ready as we are to assume and meet all the responsibility of all the declarations which we have made on this subject, we object to having declarations different from our own fastened upon us as ours. Our language was, (italics and all,) "THE WHOLE OF OREGON OR NONE—*this* is the only alternative as an issue of *territorial right.*" In saying the *whole* or none, we spoke distinctly and exclusively of *our title!*—*Union.*

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. We are glad to learn that the surveys are progressing with commendable energy. Two companies of engineers are in the field. One was at Ashland, 57 miles from here, four days since, and the other will reach Wooster, on the route to Mount Vernon, early next week.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Gov. Steele has appointed Benj. W. Jennes to supply the place of Levi Woodbury in the United States Senate.

Destructive Fire in Sag Harbor.—We learn from the conductor of the Long Island Railroad, that an extensive fire occurred at Sag Harbor on Thursday evening at 9 o'clock. We have not heard the particulars. There is a rumor that a bank, two public houses, and nearly one hundred buildings were destroyed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Secretary of the Navy, it is said, has ordered the immediate discontinuance of the naval apprentice system. The cause of this sudden movement is not as yet made public.

Hydrophobia.—The Zanesville Aurora says that Mr. Thomas Self, a young man who formerly lived at Norwich, died last Sunday, with what the physicians in attendance pronounced to be hydrophobia. Mr. Self had no recollection of ever having been bitten, or in any way exposed to this dreadful disease.

Our River.—The Upper Mississippi river is lower now than it has been for three years. It requires a skillful pilot to navigate amid the shoals and sandbars. Persons from below say that the piles of goods awaiting shipment for the Upper Mississippi country is almost incredible.—*Davenport Gazette, Nov. 6.*

WEEKLY HERALD
AND PHILANTHROPIST.

The Memphis Convention—Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Weissinger of the *Louisville Journal*, writes a very interesting letter concerning the proceedings of the Memphis Convention. He says that about five hundred delegates were present, representing the following States and territories:—

South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Texas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Pennsylvania.

It was a Convention without respect to party, many of the most distinguished members of the Whig and Democratic parties being present. J. C. Calhoun was elected President; the Vice Presidents were taken from the several States represented. The utmost good feeling and decorum prevailed throughout the sessions of the Convention, and it was also marked by remarkable unanimity of sentiment.

What is most remarkable of all, Mr. Calhoun, who has been supposed to entertain opinions on the subject of the constitutional power of Congress relating to Internal Improvements, entirely repugnant to those held by the Whigs and Democrats of the West, made an opening speech upon this very subject, which was loudly applauded by all. The reason may be found in the three following positions taken by this gentleman:—1. That the Mississippi river and its territories are *inland seas*, and their improvement is just as much within the legitimate province of the federal government as the navigation of the Delaware or Chesapeake bay; 2. That the Government, as land proprietor, may aid in the construction of railroads, which pass through, or tend to enhance the value of, the public domain; That, under very peculiar circumstances, circumstances which he did not think it necessary to enumerate, the General Government might itself construct railroads. This last position is not found in the report of his speech in the *Memphis Enquirer*, but Mr. Weissinger says that it was distinctly stated by Mr. Calhoun. He however, adds, that the allusion was doubtless to roads necessary in time of war, or in connection with some Governmental establishment, such as a naval depot.

The truth is, these positions embrace the whole ground in respect to Internal Improvements, that Western men desire. But, is it a fact that they are such as have always been maintained by Mr. Calhoun? We know they have been disallowed by his friends in South Carolina; nor do we recollect that he has of late years been at all desirous of insisting upon them, even if he entertained them.

Now, will any man show reason why J. C. Calhoun should not be the next Presidential nominee of the Democratic Party?

One other position of Mr. Calhoun deserves notice. As reported by the *Memphis Enquirer*, he said—

"Again, *the connection of the Mississippi valley with the Southern Atlantic States*, is a matter belonging to the General Government, and requires attention in two points.

"1st. A more uninterrupted communication between the Mississippi river and the Gulf by deepening the bar at the Balize, so as at all times to admit the passage of the largest vessels, and thus effect a more immediate junction of the ocean and river trade.

"2d. Security in the event of war, not only by an extensive naval station on the Gulf, and the permanent occupation of those waters by a large naval force, but also by the speedy fortification of the Tortugas.

"These means will tend to keep open the present modes of transit between the Southwestern and Atlantic States.

"There is another mode of intercommunication, however, wherein the intervention of the General Government may be more than doubtful. I now allude to the railroad system. Now [illegible]ent, I contend, cannot create a rail-[illegible] system of internal improvements within any separate State, and grant that it had the power, even then it would be in vain to look for any appropriation. Local appropriations, if I may use a vulgar expression, are controlled and overruled by "log-rolling," and, in illustration of the futility of the General Government embarking in any undertaking of the kind, I would state that already it has expended not less than seventeen millions of dollars therein, the whole of which at this time is not worth one million of dollars. However, the Government ought to subscribe to every work of internal improvement in proportion to its ownership in lands to be benefitted thereby, just as individual or corporate owners do."

Examine the proposition with which this extract commences—"*the connection of the Mississippi valley with the Southern Atlantic States is a matter belonging to the General Government.*" If this be admitted as a truth, then the unavoidable inference is, the General Government is bound to effect this connection in the way, most certain, most effectual, most economical, and least liable to interruption. Mr. Calhoun mentions two modes of improving the connection—"by deepening the bar at the Balize," and "by an extensive naval station on the Gulf, the permanent occupation of those waters by a large naval force, and the speedy fortification of the Tortugas." All this would require a large annual outlay of money—and then, the distance between the Mississippi and Atlantic seaboard would be the same, the dangers of navigation the same, and the liability to interruption of commerce in time of war to a great extent would still exist. But, a rail road from Charleston to the Mississippi would diminish the distance three-fourths—would give an opportunity to avoid many of the disasters of the Gulf navigation—would be exempt from interruption in time of war, and, as it is already finished part of the way, the undertaking could be completed at much less expense than the various projects named by Mr. Calhoun would involve. Why then should not Government assume this enterprise—*if* it be its duty to *attend to the connection between the Southern Atlantic States and the Mississippi valley?*—Once admit this duty, and you must concede to the General Government the power to say how it shall be performed. For one, we should like to know *where* Mr. Calhoun finds such a duty imposed in the Constitution of the United States. No where, if we have read that document aright.

Why then these strange concessions from a South Carolina politician? Why, we might ask, his march through the South-West? Another Baltimore Convention may explain.

Meantime, we cannot but contrast the movements of the South in regard to Internal Improvements with those in the North. In the former, we have *talk*—we have Conventions, and speeches and resolutions. In the latter, we have *action*—we have Companies, and Capital, and Labor. In the South, their very Business Conventions must be connected with some Presidential intrigue. In the North, the people forget all about the Government, and think only of finishing the road, canal or whatever it may be. While the whole world must be moved to accomplish a few improvements in the South-West, a few men have quietly taken in hand the matter of a railroad from New York to the Mississippi. They care nothing about getting the whole work under contract at once, but those specially interested in its different sections, will do their parts, each set for themselves, and the final result will be, a complete chain of railroad from New York city to the Mississippi river! And all this, without the interposition of mammoth Conventions, with ambitious politicians at their head.

"The Weekly Ohio Union."—The editors have transmitted a number of this paper to us through the Post Office. It is a large, handsomely-printed Weekly, and contains a great variety of matter to suit divers tastes. It shows industry and respectable ability.

Factory Destroyed.—The Savannah Republican reports the destruction of Dr. Poullain's factory by fire on the 5th inst. About three hundred persons are thrown out of employment by this disaster.

Negro-Trading.

Quite a fierce newspaper controversy is now going on in Alabama, about the bearings of Negro-Trading, economically viewed, and the propriety of the passage of a Law in that State to prohibit the introduction of slaves. One of the great arguments alleged in favor of such a Law is, that the "Negro-Trader monopolizes the whole market and to all intents and purposes, is protected, while a suffering debtor is thrown heels over head out of the market and left to the rigid exactions of the Law."

Another is so peculiar and suggestive, that we give it in full. It is quoted by Col. Pickett, in the *Macon Republican* from the remarks of J. J. Hooper, the editor of the Wetumpka Whig.

"But of this we are morally certain—such a law would in a great measure prevent the contact of our slave population with portions of the slave population of States fast preparing for emancipation, *which contact is dangerous, and every day becoming more so.* The last ten years have altered the character of slavery in Virginia. The institution there is essentially different from ours; and close to the proximity of the Abolitionists, and other causes, have made the negroes of Virginia and Maryland unfit companions for the negroes of the cotton region. Half the negro villany of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, is perpetrated by slaves of recent importation. They have ideas and a degree of intelligence which it is not prudent should be communicated to the black population of the South-West. And besides this, it is notorious that prison cells and work houses, in the Eastern slave States, are raked by the negro dealers, because purchases are cheapest there; and from *these*, Southern plantations are to a great extent recruited.

"To close one of the easiest roads by which fanaticism can reach us, we must shut our doors against infected importations. What Alabama planter would desire to have on his premises an intelligent negro fellow just from Lexington, Ky., for instance? Yet many have been brought into this State, no doubt, fully as well informed as any in that vicinity can be."

Annexation.

The people of the free States seem at last to be recollecting, what they never should have forgotten—that the iniquity of annexation is not yet consummated. It is yet in their power, if they would but unite, to defeat the annexation of Texas as a *slave state*. In Massachusetts, the opposition is well organized, and it has commenced the issue of a weekly paper, expressly designed for the emergency, entitled "The Free State Rally and Texas Chain Breaker." Protests against Texas as a slave state will be circulated all through that section. If Massachusetts had but one State of importance, Ohio for example, to stand shoulder to shoulder with her, the Slave Power could yet be baffled. And why should not Ohio be a co-worker with her? No two States have so much reason to detest their Power, and seek its overthrow. The gross insults offered to the agents of Massachusetts by South Carolina and Louisiana, and the impudent, outrageous attempt of Virginia to extend her jurisdiction over Ohio, in the case of our kidnapped fellow-citizens, fully entitle them to lead on the battle against Slavery. It is folly to say that the Texas question, with slavery and all, was settled by the election of James K. Polk. So many other issues were presented, that we are not at liberty to consider that election as having decided the question. We have no doubt, that if the opinions of a majority of the legal voters of all the free States could be had to-day, they would be found hostile to the admission of Texas as a slave State. What then should we do? Submit tamely without a struggle, without even a protest? What say the people of Hamilton county, of the State of Ohio? We have but a short time to act, but something can be done. In this county, we can canvass every ward and every township, and determine whether a majority of all the legal voters will not sign the following protest, which we learn is in circulation:—

"*To the Congress of the United States.*

"The undersigned, voters of Hamilton county, protest against the admission of Texas, as a slave State, with a representation based in whole or in part on slaves.

"We further protest against the admission of any State with this unjust and oppressive system of representation, a system which confers on the holders of a hundred slaves, sixty-one times the political power it permits to the free man who lives on his own toil."

It is said that it is the intention of the movers in it, to have each ward thoroughly canvassed. If so, there should be no delay. Efficient, active men ought to be employed at a fair compensation, and the expense necessary will be cheerfully shared by many of our citizens. One person at least should be employed for every ward, for next Monday, Congress will meet, and it is all important that the Protests be transmitted to it during the first or second week of the session.

There is one part of the Constitution of the United States which, on its very face, is seen to be a compact, or stipulation between the States. It seems to us, that a State must *consent* to this, before it can legally be bound by it. We mean the clause concerning fugitive slaves—a clause which confers no power upon Congress, which contains in fact, no grant of power whatsoever, but which simply prohibits one State from passing laws to discharge from service or labor an escaping fugitive from another State.

We take the ground that this clause cannot bind, and ought not to bind, any of the States of this Union, so far as Texas is concerned.

The extension of slavery was never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. The compromises in relation to slavery would never have been agreed to, had it not been the fair understanding among the parties, that the evil was to be removed, and that speedily. No power was conferred on any Department of the Government to extend slavery; so that every act of Congress since the formation of the Union, for the extension of slavery, or a recognition of the system in acquired territory, has been not only extra-constitutional, but a violation of the compact of Union. Why should not the free States, therefore, by their Legislatures, solemnly declare that, so far as Texas is concerned, they consider the fugitive clause of the Constitution as imposing no obligations—and pass laws also for the security of every person escaping from slavery in that territory. It seems to us, that unless they assume this right, there is no safety for them against the continual aggressions and usurpations of the General Government. If the General Government may impose upon the States obligations to support slavery in Texas, then State Sovereignty is a mockery. The next step will be the acquisition of California; the next year probably the purchase of Cuba, and Massachusetts and Ohio will also be bound to give their support to slavery in those countries! Does any man familiar with the history of the formation of the Constitution, believe that any such obligations can be assumed in behalf of the States of this Union?

We do hope some member of the Legislature of Ohio at its ensuing session will introduce a resolution, defining once for all the position of the State of Ohio upon this question, taking the ground that as a State we will not consider ourselves bound to allow the Texas slave-hunter to hunt his fugitive slaves in any part of our territory.

Later from Port au Prince.—By the arrival at this port yesterday of the brig Ida, Captain D. S. Stetson, we have dates from Port au Prince up to Nov. 1, being 15 days later than previously received. We learn that hostilities still continued between the Dominicians and Haytiens, without any prospect of an immediate termination. No collision, however, had taken place since last advices. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs on the Island during the past year, all articles of export had greatly decreased—Coffee was very scarce, and readily commanded $17 currency. The market was completely overstocked with all kinds of American produce. The last transaction which transpired in Flour brought $22 per bbl. In other descriptions of produce quotations nominal.—*Exchange Books.*

Louisville, Kentucky and Slavery.

"The slave interest of Kentucky is identified with the same, paramount to all other, throughout the whole South. *Louisville* interests are identified with those of the State at large. The interests, therefore, of Louisville, the great *commercial emporium*, on the Ohio, of the *slave States*, is identified by this slave interest, with the whole South. These are bonds of union which no man, nor set of men can sever."—*Louisville Times.*

The Times referring to our comments on the article from which the paragraph above is an extract, says, "So strong and correct are the positions" taken in it, "that the Herald does not pretend to controvert them, but resorts to the use of the usual weapons of a bad cause—the imputation of bad motives." The "imputation of bad motives" was made rather jocularly; and we did not pretend to controvert the positions alluded to, chiefly because we have not yet been able to hold the Times to a fair discussion of any question. Twice has he challenged us to a controversy on certain subjects connected with slavery, and when at length we replied in arguments of some length, we heard no more from him.

But, we will try it again. The Times says the Slave Interest is paramount throughout the whole South, and that with it is identified the Slave Interest of Kentucky. The first position is true; the second, true to a great extent. Nor can it be denied that Louisville interests are identified generally with those of the State of Kentucky. But, there is one very important position, overlooked by the *Times*. It is this—Neither are the real interests of Kentucky, nor, consequently, those of Louisville, identified with the Slave Interest. Not more than one man in six in our sister State, are slaveholder. At least five-sixths of the free population are injured, without hope of equivalent, by this over-shadowing Interest. This we have a right now to assert, because we proved it by such a series of facts and arguments, a few weeks since, as no paper in Kentucky has ventured to controvert or question.

Louisville especially suffers in all its interests from the existence of Slavery. It has nothing in common with the Slave Interest.

A city requires for its growth, a well cultivated back-country; a circumjacent population of small, enterprising farmers, unless indeed, as in the case of New Orleans, it be a necessary emporium of foreign commerce and certain great staples of export. But, Slavery thins out such a population; it banishes small farmers; it brings in overgrown slaveholders, and squalid slaves, the latter wanting little, the former supplying that little, as well as their own wants, not unfrequently by purchases from abroad.

A city requires for its growth, that Labor shall be held in repute, and that the mechanic shall be encouraged. Slavery degrades Labor, reduces wages below the point at which free men are willing to work, assigns to the mechanic an inferior position, and keeps out the mechanical arts. Ingenious workmen will not ply their handicrafts beside slaves. Immigrant mechanics pour into Cincinnati because they find respect, equality, good pay, and the working man exempt from direct competition with slaves. They turn away from Louisville, because there, prevails a precisely opposite condition of things.

A city requires for its growth, economy and enterprise. Slavery trains every community, where it exists, to habits of extravagance, to a contempt of economy, and paralyses their ingenuity and energy. It is unnecessary to philosophize about the *mode* of its action: we state a fact, notorious and unquestionable.

Look at the Southern cities—moving along at a snail-pace, decrepit in their youth, without enterprise, wealth, the mechanic arts or commerce! Charleston has a fine harbor, a most advantageous position for foreign commerce, once almost monopolized it, and ought to be the great emporium for the planter and his exchanges. But, what is it? A simple evidence that a *Lie* cannot prosper. In half a century its total increase has been thirteen thousand—a large proportion of that number being *servile*—in 1840, it contained a population just one thousand less than in 1830!

St. Louis and New Orleans are exceptions, owing merely to peculiar circumstances counteracting the natural influences of slavery.—There is no site for a city on the free shore opposite St. Louis, and of necessity, it is a depot for the products of the Upper Mississippi: and New Orleans, standing at the mouth of a river which is a great highway for a large proportion of the commerce of the rich West, has grown up rapidly from necessary causes.

The true policy of Louisville is to multiply her connections with the neighboring States of Indiana and Illinois. She cannot expect a very profitable trade with Kentucky, till Slavery give place to Freedom; but, if she would open a railroad to the heart of Indiana, to intersect with a grand trunk from that place, through Illinois, to St. Louis, with branches running out into the interior of the two States, she could command a large portion of the trade of those States.

Meantime, were she to banish slavery entirely, and decline to act in accordance with the advice of the Times—to expel every Abolitionist from her limits—she would lose nothing with slaveholders. That paper thinks it all-important to shape and color the city just to please these gentry, so as to secure their patronage. So thought the mob-gentry of Cincinnati in respect to our interests in 1836. "Southern trade and travel!—you rascally Abolitionist, do you not see that you are ruining our interests by driving off the Southern traveler and merchant? Our hotels will be depopulated—our foundries will cease to ply the forge and hammer—our steamboats will rot upon the stocks—our merchants will go bankrupt!" Abolitionists were neither fools nor children. They knew that men travel by the cheapest, shortest, and most comfortable roads: that men trade just where they can buy and sell on the best terms: that no matter what the People of Cincinnati thought or said or did about slavery, the laws of trade and travel were not to be reversed by human passion, caprice or prejudice.—And so they persisted, as they would have done, had they been convinced that the city would lose every particle of Southern trade and travel—they persisted till it is pretty well understood in the whole South that Cincinnati is deeply "tainted." And what is the result?—Louisville, a slave State city, with a fidelity unquestioned, (till lately,) to the South, has abstracted our trade—has she? Why, every body knows that we have all the Southern trade that we want, and more of Southern travel than is good for us! All we have to say to Louisville is, *go and do likewise.*

There, Mr. *Times*, we have controverted your positions:—will you say that we have not done it fairly?

The Last Week in Cincinnati.

Last week, many of our citizens were attracted by the meetings held in the Tabernacle by Mr. Foster and Miss Kelley. Every evening but Saturday evening was occupied. The audience grew larger and larger till the last evening, when it numbered, we presume, from twelve to fifteen hundred people. Good order was generally maintained, although a few boys in the skirts of the congregation occasionally indulged in rude demonstrations. On the last evening, the number of these had increased, and their conduct was disgraceful; neither the respect due to a female speaker, nor the rules of the house in which they were congregated, restraining those troublesome manifestations by which *political* meetings are so frequently annoyed. There was no disposition to violence, nor was there any intention on their part to be particularly disrespectful, but they were actuated chiefly by that vulgar spirit of mischief, and mean disregard of the rights of meetings, which are so often displayed without rebuke at our political gatherings.

Perhaps it may gratify the curiosity of our readers, to hear something of the speakers.—Mr. Foster is a man of considerable talent, argumentative and energetic—calm, but at times extravagantly severe, though without manifestation of passion. Miss Kelley is a woman of about thirty, we should suppose; with a fine blue eye, good face, and prepossessing appearance. Her dress is after the neatest Quaker pattern. She is one of the best speakers we have had the pleasure of hearing. Her style is condensed and nervous; she deals more in argument than declamation, evinces more feeling than imagination, is ready in illustration, happy at retort, fluent and rapid, and when excited, very vehement in speech and action.

Both of them are advocates of what is called, *Come-out-ism.* The churches, with one or two exceptions, they denounce as reeking with the blood of the slave; and they insist that it is the duty of every member to come out, and be separate.

The Constitution of the United States they denominate a covenant with Death and an agreement with Hell, and denounce every man who supports it by oath or otherwise, or gives any countenance to it, as involved in blood-guiltiness, in fact a slaveholder.

All political parties they anathematize because it is the object of each to acquire the ascendency in the Government, and use the power conferred by the Constitution, thereby assuming the fearful responsibilities involved in that instrument.

The Liberty Party comes in for a particularly large share of their denunciation. They charge it with having had its origin in a plot to save the churches from the force of anti-slavery sentiment; they impale it on one of the two horns of a dilemma, treachery to the cause of Freedom, or perjury; they hold it up as the most formidable obstacle to emancipation.

On the whole, we found considerable pleasure in listening to them, whenever we could spare time. When they told the truth about slavery, and the servility of the North, we of course rejoiced: when they undertook to prove that we, Liberty men, were no better than Old Clootz himself, we confess we were somewhat amused in watching the ingenious process by which the cloven hoof could be fastened upon an angel of light: when they denounced the Government, denounced the Constitution, insisted upon Disunion, called upon every body to come out, and have nothing to do with a Union, dripping with gore, and surcharged with curses, we could not help admiring still more, a Government, which, with all its evil compromises, can resort to no espionage, no police, no device whatsoever against the humblest or most potent individual or association, that strives to array public sentiment for its overthrow.

On the last evening, they made a full, detailed exposition to the meeting of the divisions in the ranks of Abolitionists at the East, the causes, in their estimation which led to them, and the results of them. The audience grew restive under this unlucky infliction, and numbers went out. The mistake the speakers made was, in supposing people in the West could be interested in listening to a detailed account of controversies between certain Eastern individuals, of whom the great mass "out here" had never heard. And here we would make a general remark. The West is a world within itself. Eastern people, especially New Englanders, who have never crossed the mountains, overlook this fact. Old England considers this nation yet in its minority; and New England regards the West as in a state of pupilage, with its meek, modest eyes turned up to observe her illustrious deeds, and worship her great men.—She is at a loss to understand how what *she* says or does, should not constitute the great topics of talk and meditation in the West. If the speakers to whom we have referred could live in the West long enough, they would learn that the strife between certain anti-slavery gentlemen in Boston, is of the least possible concern to us: that here, we are very much bent upon thinking our own thoughts, speaking our own words, and going our own ways: in a word, that Western People have come to the conclusion that they constitute the *body* of the American Nation, while the lingering States along the seaboard, though very useful in their way, constitute rather the *appendages.*

New Publications.

We had intended to notice several new publications we have received, somewhat in detail, but they are so numerous, and our columns are so crowded, that we can scarcely do more to-day, than give their titles, deferring more ample notice till another time.

Carter's Cabinet Library.

G. L. Weed has given us five new 18mo. books from the press of Robert Carter, New York, being part of a series entitled "*Carter's Cabinet Library.*" They are neatly, substantially, and handsomely printed and bound.

"*Sabbath Musings*" is a collection of essays from the pen of Caroline Fry, specially appropriate for Sabbath reading.

"*A Book for the Sabbath,*" in three parts, by Dr. Waterbury of Hudson, treats of the origin, design and obligation of the Sabbath. The fact that it has been republished by the London Tract Society speaks well for his merits.

Memoirs of John D. Lockwood; being the Reminiscences of a Son by his Father."—The character thus sought to be embalmed by the affection of a bereaved Father is represented as exceedingly lovely. A cotemporary says of the work that he has read it with unmingled pleasure and profit too.

"*My Grand Parents, by Old Humphrey.*"—We have read enough of "Old Humphrey" to know that he seldom writes without conveying useful lessons in a quaint, original and an impressive way. We have no doubt this work is a good one.

Perfect Peace: Letters-Memorial of the Late John Warren Howell, &c.—This book has gone through nine London editions, and by an advertisement to the fifth edition, we learn that within one year after its first appearance, eight thousand copies of it had been sold. It must possess some peculiar merit to secure such a run as this.

Christian Parlor Magazine.—The November number of the Christian Parlor Magazine appears in a beautiful dress. No periodical we receive is got up with more elegance. Its engravings this month are valuable. It is now edited by the Rev'ds, D. Mead and D. Clarke.

All the foregoing works are to be had at the store of G. L. Weed, 4th st., near Walnut.

"A Brief History of Knox College," &c.

This pamphlet contains also a Discourse on Public Men and Public Institutions of the Church, by J. Blanchard, the recently-elected President of Knox College, Illinois. We shall look into it at our leisure.

The Quiet Husband. A Novel, by Miss Ellen Pickering. New York: E. Ferrett & Co. For sale by Galusha & Co., Publishers, 42 West Fourth st.; also by Robinson & Jones, 109 Main street.

"A Quiet Husband!" We wonder whether it is in women's nature to love a '*quiet* husband?' He certainly runs the risk of having applied to him by his lovely spouse, the lines of Cowper—

"'Tis the constant repetition,
Stale and tasteless, of the same repeated joys,
That palls and satiates, and makes languid life,
A pedlar's pack."

However, this has nothing to do with Miss Pickering's "Quiet Husband," which, a friend who has just read it, says, is a capital story, dramatic and effective.

Popular Lectures on Science and Art, by Dionysius Lardner. Published by Greeley & McElrath.

Part XI. of this substantial and attractive work now is ready for delivery at Robinson & Jones' depot. The following titles of chapters, indicate its contents:—The Pulley; the Inclined Plane, Wedge and Screw; Ebullition; Combustion; How to Observe the Heavens.

Only a Fiddler, and O. T. by Mary Howitt.

Here we have another bit of fiction from the charming author of the "*Improvisatore*" Mary Howitt, constituting one of Harpers' Library of Select Novels.

Ladies' National Magazine—Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. E. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

The embellishments of the December number are very pretty. One, entitled "Woman's Influence," looks just like the truth. The plate of fashions will interest the Ladies.

The Foreign Quarterly Review, for October.

This we shall notice more particularly hereafter. The contents are—Napoleon in the year 1812; The New Classic Drama in France; State and Prospects of Mexico; French Literary Journals; The Spanish People; Johann Gattlieb Fichte; Comic and Satirical Literature in the Middle Ages; Political Rights of the German People; Recent Italian Political Poems; Travels in Cashmir and Ponjaub; Personality in French and English Novels; Short Reviews, Correspondences, &c.

The foregoing works are for sale at the Depot of Robinson & Jones, Main street, above Third.

Raven, and other Poems, by Edgar A. Poe. For sale by Wm. H. Moore & Co,

This is an attractive book. Poe is too often vague, misty, unsubstantial; but he is musical, has a great imagination, and at times gives birth to sublime conceptions. Every body of taste will be apt to treat himself with the book.

Western Clearings, by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland. New York and London: Wiley and Putnam.

This is No. VII. of Wiley & Putnam's Library of American Books. It is a Western work, the authoress of which is well known; but as we have not yet had time to look into it, we can say nothing of its merits.

For sale by W. H. Moore & Co.

Legal Rights of Women, by E. D. Mansfield. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Main street, Cincinnati.

We are thankful for a copy of this work. It is a duodecimo, well bound and printed, of 369 pages. No one will question the author's ability to do justice to the subject. We intend to devote to the work the attention it deserves.

We have received, besides, the *Whig Almanac*, and the *Farmer's Library and Monthly Journal of Agriculture*, November number, both of which may be had at Robinson & Jones' Depot. The latter work is one of the most useful and best edited agricultural periodicals we have ever seen.

The *Whig Almanac*, by *Greeley & McElrath*, contains a large quantity of excellent, substantial material for the politician; and one or two articles specially for Whigs,

Thoughts on the Death Penalty: by C. C. Burleigh.

We are under obligations, we presume, to the author for a copy of this work. The subject is important, the writer a man of great ability.

Prairiedom: Rambles and Sketches in Texas, &c. by a Southron. Paine and Burgess, New-York. For sale by Derby, Bradley & Co. Cincinnati.

The writer of this is a warm friend of Texas, and grows quite romantic about it, occasionally. He has made a very readable book, and one we doubt not, which will have a fair run, in the present state of the public mind in regard to Texas.

Memoirs of an American Lady; by Mrs. Grant.

This is No. IV. of Appleton's Literary Miscellany. It is a republication of a book published many years ago in London, by Mrs. Grant, and is particularly interesting as containing sketches of Manners and Scenery in America before the Revolution.

For sale by Derby, Bradley & Co., Main street, Cincinnati

Thomas Carlyle, as a Writer, a Philosopher, and a Theologian. By T. B. Hudson.

We are under obligations to Mr. Hudson for a copy of this essay on Carlyle. We have not yet had time to read it, but we would remark, that the author commands a fine style, and possesses a philosophical mind.

The *Louisville Public Ledger* says:

"Our neighbor of the Cincinnati Herald chooses to think our institutions defective, and calls on a portion of the citizens of this State, of his own way of thinking, to *rebel* against its constitutional laws. With the same consistency, we might call on *Ohio* to permit slavery, when it is forbidden, as for the citizens of that State to call on Kentucky to abolish slavery, when the institution is recognized by the constitution, her fundamental law."

We have never called upon the citizens of Kentucky to *rebel* against its constitutional laws. By the Constitution of Kentucky, slavery may be abolished by the *Legislature*, if it choose to *compensate* the slaveholders. At all events, it is in the power of the People to call a Convention, and through it, take measures for the extinction of slavery. All we do, then, is to call upon our Kentucky subscribers to use all their influence in such a way as to promote constitutional measures for the removal of slavery. Would this be rebellion?

Our neighbor has a perfect right to prove to Ohio, if he can, that she is absurd in excluding slavery from her borders, and to call upon her so to modify her Constitution as to admit it.—We assure him that, whatever the people of this State might think of the wisdom of such a call, nobody would think of denying his right to make it, or of being offended at it.

Try it, Mr. Ledger.

Thirteen Days Later from the City of Mexico.

We copy the following from the New Orleans Picayune of the 9th inst.:

La Voz del Pueblo (an opposition journal of the city of Mexico) furnishes the foundation of the report that negotiations are likely to be resumed between the United States and Mexico. It states that in a secret session of the two Chambers of Congress, on the 14th of October, the Minister of Foreign Affairs communicated to them that the Consul of the United States, resident at Mexico, had transmitted to him despatches from the Cabinet at Washington, the tenor of which was as follows:—That, desiring to avoid hostilities between two Republics which ought to be firmly united by sympathy and a thousand ties of mutual interest, the Government at Washington was disposed to submit the affair of Texas to negotiation; and that, in order to arrive at a determination of the matter at once reasonable and honorable to both parties, it would send an envoy extraordinary, should the Mexican Government be disposed to receive him.

The Government of Mexico replied that the relations between the two countries being broken, it could not receive the envoy in a public character, but would admit him as the simple private bearer of the message in question, upon the condition that, first of all, the U. S. Government should withdraw its squadron from the waters of Vera Cruz. The minister added, that, without prejudice to these informal communications, the Mexican Government would continue to take measures to protect the nation from a *coup-de-main* on the part of the United States.

Michigan Election.—Alpheus Felch and Wm. L. Greenly, (Dem.) are chosen Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Michigan by a majority of between two and three thousand votes.

Last year the Whigs had only six or seven members in the entire Legislature, but this year it is believed they have secured quite a respectable minority—probably some eight or nine Senators and some sixteen or eighteen Representatives.

National Convention for Abolishing Capital Punishment.—The following are the names of the officers of this body, of whose meeting and proceedings at Philadelphia we inserted a brief notice last week.

President, Hon. George M. Dallas; Vice Presidents, Horace Greeley, of New York; Robert E. Hornor, of New Jersey; Daniel Neall, of Pennsylvania; J. E. Snodgrass, of Maryland; Jacob Harsen, of New York; and William H. Johnson, of Pennsylvania.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Albany Atlas thinks the geological structure of some of the copper mining locations will be found, on investigation, to contain an undue quantity of *trap.*

Editorial Correspondence.

Mr. J. Stowe writes—

Boston, Nov. 8, 1845.

Publisher of Cincinnati Herald—

Sir: Enclosed is Two Dollars for the continuation to my address of your excellent and not-to-be-dispensed-with paper, which I trust will receive support from every Liberty man of the "Queen City" and "Buckeye" State, and it, in return, continue to *Herald* a mighty and fearless host upon the great moral battle field, to withstand the attacks of the enemy "to man" when he approaches.

Boston, November 3, 1845.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed is a *three* dollar bill.—*Two* dollars as subscription to your paper for the ensuing year, and *one* as an extra dollar for any subscriber who took your paper, when there was a bold attempt to make it *a dollar newspaper.*

Though the suspension of the Boston Morning Chronicle has been keenly felt by the Liberty Party in this quarter, yet we are by no means dispirited.

Subscriptions have been taken up, and there is a prospect, though not so flattering one as had been anticipated, that a Daily Liberty paper will soon be issued.

Has the Queen City of the West ever heard a syllable lisped of Phonography, or Phonotypy, the art of writing and printing by sound?—Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England, is the inventor of the only thorough and complete analysis of the sounds in the English language, which has been unique and concise as a system, and yet perfectly legible to the student of a few months. Several thousand are connected with the Societies in England, and between 7 and 800 have joined the American Phonographic Society.

I send you a small sheet that you may obtain an inkling of the science. It can be written 4 to 6 times as fast as the common long hand. In fact, an ability to write at the rate of 120 words per minute, is a pre-requisite for an admission to the English Societies.

Yours, &c. James W. Stone.
Dr. Bailey, Cincinnati.

Canonsburg, Pa., Sept. 22d, 1845.

Worthy Doctor:—Perhaps thou wouldst be pleased to know the state of public sentiment at C. The apathy concerning the great, the only question, is indeed awful. The Parkersburg affair—the Lexington outrage—the question, shall man be a *freeman* or a *slave*?—seldom enters the circle of the Literati, or the fashionable boarding houses. They fold their arms and sing,

"The land of the free and the home of the brave—"
We pity the Indian, but not the slave!

Yet there are many names who have not bowed the knee to Clay or Polk. "Hope" is our motto—a star is seen—Cassius of Kentucky—name ever dear to the True American.—And S. S. sounds a *signal success* to the friends of Liberty. Thy paper is doing great good.

Thine for the slave, L. S. B

Canfield, Oct. 30th, A. D. 1845.

Dr. Bailey:—You will please find a dollar, which I wish you to take to make up my subscription for this year. I commenced taking the Herald just before the dollar plan closed.—I would not like to have the Herald for one dollar per year, and would rather give three than not have it. When my year is up, I will forward you the money for the ensuing year. The Liberty vote has fallen off this year a trifle in this county. The causes are a want of a full vote, &c. Notwithstanding the result at the polls, I consider it a good year for our cause in this region. There is a deep and wide-spread feeling of hatred to oppression. The people are becoming familiar with the Liberty party, and now and then conviction is produced of the correctness of its principles, and they fall off to us. Prof. Hudson is doing a fine work in this county. Everybody says he is a strong man.—His zeal and activity are seldom equalled.

Yours in the cause of the oppressed,
Davis R. Barker.

Oxford, Nov. 17, 1845.

I have not had a dollar of my own for six months; but on hearing of your embarrassment, I immediately borrowed two dollars from a friend, which I enclose to you.

Go on and battle for the right,
In freedom's cause, with a freeman's might;
With the wisdom of years, and vigor of youth,
Till all are redeemed by the power of truth.

Thine in the cause of humanity.

Glasgow, Nov. 21, 1845.

Dr. Bailey:—There is a great ferment in Kentucky on the subject of slavery—the result of which will be the freedom of the State, and I hope in a few years. It is becoming very evident that it is our interest, in a *pecuniary* point of view, to dispense with slave labor. Slavery is ruining the rising generation; it is causing scores of young men to study professions, who are wholly unfitted by nature or education to do so; of course they fail, and are very loafers and drones upon society; when, but for the degradation attached to labor, they might have made useful citizens, and figured handsomely at the plow-tail, or anvil. Respectfully.

Austinburg, Ashtabula co., O., Nov. 12, 1845.

Doct. G. Bailey: Dear Friend—Permit me now to say a word about the situation of people in general, throughout this county, and a few adjoining counties. You are aware perhaps, that this is not a grain-growing but a grass-growing section of country. We depend almost entirely upon the raising of stock, and the manufacture of butter and cheese for our income. Of course the farmers have large stocks of cows and other cattle on hand, and large quantities of hay and grain are required to winter them. The hay crop this last season is almost a total failure, owing to the unprecedented drought. Some of the farmers have sold off their stock of cows at very reduced prices, good cows at five dollars. Some have gone into the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania, where the hay crop was better, and hired their cattle kept at the halves,—give half to pay for wintering the other half. Some clubbed together and sent an agent to Indiana, where corn is plenty and cheap, and purchased 10,000 bushels of corn, which is now just arriving by way of the lake. And after all, if the winter should be a hard one, there is no doubt but that many of the cattle would die before spring from very starvation. The countenances of almost the entire population in this section of country, are gloomy and sad, and their minds filled with doubt and dismay. Yours truly.
B. B. Hunter.

Lee County, Iowa, Nov. 7, 1845.

Mr. Editor:—I suppose you but rarely hear from this far country, and peradventure may think that there are no hearts here that throb high in behalf of our fettered brother—the slave. Thank God, this is not the case; and soon, I believe, will such a demonstration be made in behalf of Liberty, as will satisfy all that Iowa is not lagging behind her sister States in the great work of Emancipation.

A special election for members of the Legislature was held in this county a few days ago, and for the *first* time a Liberty ticket was presented. It was only nominated a few days before the election, and received about seventy votes. Our candidates were good and true men, Lewis Epps, and Benjamin Casey. The number of votes cast for them may appear small, but they are not to be despised, when we look to the good which will flow from this movement. We have now commenced, and will continue to present a ticket, a full ticket, for county and territorial officers, at every election hereafter. Our late effort was the grain of mustard-seed, which will grow into a great tree. Several who have heretofore voted with the Whigs and Democrats, went for our ticket, and the number will increase yearly. We are well satisfied that "moral suasion" is entirely inefficient, and our only resort is the ballot box. We have in this county alone about 150 or 200 Liberty voters, and in the territory at least 800. And yet strange to say, we have never organized as a party. *Every* free State and territory in the Union has a Liberty organization except Iowa! This is a burning shame, and it is resolved to submit to the reproach no longer.

The chief cause of our supineness is, that we have no Liberty press in our midst. This is necessary to arouse and concentrate our efforts, and we must strive to procure one. Ours is the *only* free soil where there is no newspaper devoted to the cause of the slave! Will you aid your brethren here, by calling the attention of persons wishing to establish a Liberty press, to our territory? Denmark, in this county, or Salem in the adjoining county of Henry, would be a good location for a press. It would be well supported, for here is an ample field for the labors of a Liberty editor, and he would find many willing fellow-workers in rolling round the time, when the "captive of the mighty shall be taken away, and the prey of the terrible delivered." Yours for freedom,
Clarkson.

P. S. Persons desirous of obtaining information on the subject of establishing a Liberty paper in Iowa, might address any of the following gentlemen:

Rev. Asa Turner, Denmark, Lee co., Iowa; Lewis Epps, do.; John Green, West Point; Jas. McAlenny, Fort Madison; Wm. F. Nelson, do.; Benjamin Casey, Farmington; Aaron Street, jr. Salem, Henry co.

The losses by the great Fire which happened at New York on the 19th of last July, have been so far investigated as to show that they amount to an aggregate of over *seven millions* of dollars.

Memphis Convention.

This Convention met on the 12th, and was provisionally organized. The next day the following officers were appointed:

President—J. C. Calhoun.

Vice Presidents—Dr. James Overton of Tennessee; Colonel J. Hanna, of Kentucky; Colonel William Strong, of Arkansas; General Roger Barton, of Mississippi; Captain H. M. Shreve, of Missouri; Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama; Hon. Oliver I. Morgan, of Louisiana; Major Alexander Black, of South Carolina; General Leonard White, of Illinois; Dr. Richard Sneed, of North Carolina; J. S Hawkins, of Ohio; Hon. William Birch, of Indiana; General A. C. Dodge, of Iowa; B. B. Minor, of Virginia.

Secretaries—C. F. M. Noland, of Arkansas; J. G. Harris, of Tennessee; A. B. Chambers, of Missouri; A. V. S. Lindsley, of Tennessee; J. D. B. DeBow, of South Carolina; F. A. Lumsden, of Louisiana; T. B. Drinker, of Ohio.

Mr. Calhoun on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me, by calling me to preside over your deliberations.

The object of the meeting so far as I have learned, is the development of the resources of the West and South. And, gentlemen, it is for you to determine what they are, by what means they can be best developed, and also, how far the aid of the General Government may be invoked to carry them out, and here, I trust, it may not be deemed improper to state my own opinion on these points.

The region occupied by the Western and Southern States is of vast extent. It may indeed be properly divided into three parts.

I. The Mississippi Valley, that magnificent country drained by the mighty stream whose current rolls by your city—which extends nearly through the temperate zone, from North to South, and from the Rocky to the Alleghany Mountains from West to East.

II. That portion which stretches from the mouth of the Mississippi river along the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic ocean, and the chief productions of which are Cotton and Rice.

III. That portion extending from the Mississippi river along the Gulf of Mexico to the Mexican line, and here I may be permitted to include Texas, which, though not yet formally admitted as a State, is destined, at no far distant period, to shine as a bright star in the National Galaxy.—[Cheers.]

The vast region, comprehending these three divisions, may justly be called the great agricultural portion of our Union; and as such it must ever predominate. Consider its climate, so various; its extent, so vast; its soil, so fertile—its products are every fruit and grain and vegetable belonging to a temperate zone, and that in rich profusion and abundance. Nature has been munificent towards this favored region. Already has much been done in the onward progress of this country. Here all the articles to clothe and feed mankind are produced, not only in sufficient abundance for our wants, and for that of the U. States, but their supply demands the market of the world to consume. Cotton, breadstuffs, lead, sugar, tar and turpentine, ginseng, and other article too numerous to mention, all seek a market both at home and abroad. In a short time, also, your fertile vallies and extensive prairies will have undergone farther improvements and extension. Your cotton and breadstuffs will have greatly increased in quantity, and at the same time Texas will have added greatly to the manufacture of Sugar.

The great question then, gentlemen, I now approach. *How shall we develop these great resources?* How shall we bring into active use the munificent gifts of nature here provided, whether on the surface or in the bowels of the earth?

There is one thing needful: that is, that *you shall get a fair price for all you produce.* This will make this region the garden of the world.—Now, how will you do this? There is but one course, viz: a commensurate extension of your market. This again can be done only in one way. That is by a free and ready transit between this region and the several States of the Union, and beyond that with the rest of the world.

Here, gentlemen, I would remark, I intend no embellishment. We have met for business purposes, and for such an end the present remarks I shall endeavor to make practical.

How shall we effect this cheap and perfect transit for persons and merchandize? Gentlemen, nature has been eminently propitious to us. First, we have the mighty Mississippi and its tributaries. It will be your part to see that these shall be so aided by art, as to give the utmost facility for their navigation. How, then, shall your valley and the Southern Atlantic cities be united? We have at present only a coasting voyage round the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. This ought to be made secure in peaceful times—more especially in event of war. A war would here produce the stoppage of an artery of our system; and inevitably end in the convulsion of commerce. Great though the natural advantages here may be, much remains to be done. The great impediment to be overcome is distance. From New Orleans to Charleston, *via* Florida Point, is somewhere about two thousand miles, and a very dangerous passage. The Florida Keys are fraught with danger to the mariner; and long before commerce has attained its present state, the annual losses in this voyage amounted to not less than five hundred thousand dollars.

This, it may be true, falls on insurance; but is not less a loss. From Memphis or from Nashville the distance to Charleston is not less than two thousand three hundred miles, via Florida Point, with all its danger; while in a direct route across the country it is only about six hundred miles. A good railroad would be the means of accomplishing this journey in two days, the effect of which in the rapid transit of persons and light merchandize will be of great importance. To effect this object, nature has been eminently munificent. On either side the range of Alleghanies are vast and fertile plains; and bursting through these ranges, in convenient gaps, flow the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. It so happens that from every direction there are natural openings through this lofty range, all meeting in the State of Georgia at a single point, Atalanta, in De Kalb County. In every direction they tend to that point, harmonizing all interests of all directions in that one spot, and interesting all parties in the farther execution of each others' views.

I cannot here go into detail as I could wish.—Facts however will be presented to the consideration of the Convention by a suitable committee for that purpose, which will dispense with the necessity of my going farther than a general allusion to this topic.

I may, in illustration, however, be permitted to say that at the outset of the construction of the Charleston and the Savannah railroads there was great jealousy of each other. Eventually however, better counsels prevailed. The roads, by necessity, met at Atlanta, in De Kalb county, Georgia, and from that point there is to both of those companies a mutual and joint interest in the farther prosecution to completion of a railroad to the Mississippi valley. Now, a railroad is projected from Oxford, through the Hiwassee District, which of necessity goes to Atlanta. That from Nashville, through Chattanooga, must pass to the same point. That from Memphis the same. From Grand Gulf or Vicksburg, the same. From New Orleans the same. And this shows that instead of rivalry, we in truth are interested in the execution of all.—We all meet at one point, the farther progress from which is of mutual advantage and interest to all.

I trust, gentlemen, a spirit will govern this assembly which will remove all jealousy, if any may have existed, between divers interests.—They are all one in reality. I hope to see harmony:—all, aiding in all, and rejoicing in doing so.

In these remarks I do not cross the Mississippi river to the newer region of country, for on this point I am unprepared; but I firmly hope and believe there will be no difficulty there. Their interests are ours.

The systematic police of your streams, and their protection in war; will, it is true, afford great facility in the transit of persons and merchandise, and a ready market in one place if not another, even a market to every man's door. But that is as yet but little. We must look to our connection with the North, as well as amongst ourselves; and see that that connection shall be secure from danger of navigation as well as contingency of war. The rail road system is the only sure and uninterrupted means of connection therewith, and that for the six months in the year, when, from opposite causes, either ice or drought, the ordinary channels of inland navigation are closed. Besides great rail road communications, we must also connect the vallies of the Mississippi and St Lawrence rivers—to affect which, the Illinois river presents great natural advantages. Other links of connection now in progress will shortly be completed. The N. York and Erie Rail Road—the Pennsylvania Rail Roads—the Baltimore Rail Road—the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—the James River and Kanawha Rail Road—and other companies pushing on their noble enterprizes to completion.

This then, gentlemen, brings us to a more delicate question—and that is, *how far we may invoke the aid of the General Government?* On this point, gentlemen, I am aware there is a diversity of opinion. It is well known that I am for a rigid construction of our Constitution. I will not, nay I would scorn to take this occasion to pass opinion on topics belonging to other Halls than these—and here I would beg all to act with forbearance. If general topics arise, let every constitutional scruple be an untouched point. Your circular of last July excluding subjects of political controversy, I read with pleasure on that account. Our general government, however, is one of limited powers. Its restrictions must be sacred, and on them depend the duration of our Constitution and our country. On their integrity depends the fond anticipation of the founders of our government that for time to come it should far surpass all others.

As to *the Improvement of the valley of the Mississippi*—what, then, can the General Government do? The invention of Fulton has, if I may be allowed the expression, turned the Mississippi river and its tributaries into an inland sea, of equal importance in its navigation with Chesapeake or Delaware bay. I believe it therefore to be a matter peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and deserving the highest degree of its police and protection. This is not a matter to be left to individual states. It is one of high national importance. We may safely lay down as a rule, which it is presumed will be acceptable to all that whatever can be done by individuals, they ought to accomplish; whatever is peculiarly within the province of states they should effect; and whatever is essentially within the control of the General Government, it should accomplish. I believe the free and uninterrupted navigation of these inland seas (so to speak) is within the peculiar province of the General Government. (Great applause.) But on these topics it were useless at present to go into detail.

Again, *The connection of the Mississippi Valley with the Southern Atlantic States* is a matter belonging to the General Government, and requires attention in two points.

1st. A more uninterrupted communication between the Mississippi river and the Gulf by deepening the bar at the Balize, so as at all times to admit the passage of the largest vessels, and thus effect a more immediate junction of the ocean and river trade.

2nd. Security in the event of war, not only by an extensive naval station on the Gulf, and the permanent occupation of those waters by a large naval force, but also by the speedy fortification of the Tortugas.

These means will tend to keep open the present modes of transit between the Southwestern and Atlantic States.

There is another mode of inter-communication, however, wherein the intervention of the General Government may be more than doubtful. I now allude to the Railroad system. Now, government I contend, cannot create a Railroad system, or any other system of internal improvements within any separate State; and grant that it had the power even then it would be in vain to look for any appropriation. Local appropriations, if I may use a vulgar expression, are controlled and overruled by "log-rolling," and in illustration of the futility of the general government embarking in any undertaking of the kind, I would state that already it has expended not less than seventeen millions of dollars therein, the whole of which at this time is not worth one million of dollars. However, the government ought to subscribe to every work of internal improvement in proportion to its ownership in lands to be benefitted thereby, just as individual or corporate owners do. This is no new idea to me. I once gave the casting vote in the Chair, for the Ship Canal connection in Illinois, on this principle. Now the government is a great landed proprietor in the new States. It ought to terminate that ownership and transfer its management to the States, allowing them thirty three and one third (a liberal allowance to be sure) per cent. for attending to it, the other sixty-six and two-thirds going to the general government, and connecting this at the same time with the graduation of their prices, so as to reduce their prices even to 25 cents per acre. This course, gentlemen, would be productive of a fund which might be appropriated to Railroads or other works of benefit to the lands so owned. It might be applied by subscription with States or individuals, to alternate sections of such improvement, all in the ratio of respective ownership. Such a course will have great effect on the improvement of the Mississippi valley and its connection with the Atlantic States.

I now come to another point. I do not want to allude to the Protective system, nor discuss the merits or demerits of a high or the present Tariff. Nor do I desire at all to force my opinions on any gentleman present. But one subject may incidentally demand our consideration on one article of duty, which may perhaps be discussed, without entering into the province of Legislative halls, and which has an immediate bearing on the present topic. Individuals may accomplish much by their subscriptions to public enterprise; but regard the expense of a railroad at present prices. The usual T railroad iron, as imported into this country under the present tariff, costs not less than $9,000 per mile for the duty. Now were this duty repealed, it would virtually operate as so much money actually subscribed to the completion of a road. Our own manufacturers can make such iron at from fifty-five to sixty dollars per ton. This I have from the best authority, and from a gentleman who at this time has not less than $300,000 invested in iron works. There are at present but two manufactories of railroad iron in this country; but I apprehend many will be induced to engage therein on terms which will produce an ample supply, at a fair profit, on prices not to exceed seventy-five dollars per ton. I sincerely trust the Tariff on railroad iron will be reduced. The importance of this subject will be duly considered by this Assembly, and I shall be glad to hear any facts which gentlemen here shall be able to present, in the course of our future deliberations.

I have now passed, I believe, through all that we can ask of the General Government, except one topic. We must look to a foreign as well as a home market. The present tariff is a barrier to the command of the *foreign* market. But I recommend, even if this be so, that we shall not battle this here. The Halls of Congress, not the Assembly here met, is the place for that discussion.

In conclusion, your position in point of country is truly remarkable for climate, fertility, and extent; but great as it now is, a more brilliant destiny awaits you. It will not be more than twenty years before you will be deliberating, not how you shall connect your valley with the Southeastern States, but how you shall connect your valley with the Pacific Ocean, and how, across the Continent, you shall connect the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and thus control the transit of the products of the World.

Let your moderation, harmony, and unanimity, gentlemen, set an example which shall hereafter have its effect in similar results, where we trust the deliberations of this Convention will be duly responded to. And may the results be such as to perpetuate and strengthen, if possible, by other indissoluble bonds that intimate connection which shall ever be our boast—that, as time shall last, we may ever continue over the most prosperous regions of the world the UNITED STATES of America.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

1. *Resolved*, That the reports of the various committees, and such documents accompanying them as the supervising committee may select, be printed.

2. *Resolved*, That the communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior, afforded by the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their principal tributaries, is indispensable to the defence of the country in time of war, and essential also to its commerce,

3. *Resolved*, That the improvement and preservation of the navigation of those great rivers are objects as strictly National as any other preparation for the defence of the country, and that such improvements are deemed by the convention impracticable by the States or individual enterprise, and call for appropriations of money by the General Government.

4. *Resolved*, That the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi so as to pass ships of the largest class, cost what it may, is a work worthy of the nation, and would greatly promote the general prosperity.

5. *Resolved*, That if the policy of reinforcing our navy with war steamers be adopted, the Western waters are proper sources of supply, as they abound in iron, the best material for their construction, and also in lead and copper, important materials for munitions of war, provisions all being cheap, and the skill requisite for their construction and navigation being ample in this region, which already possesses the largest steam commercial marine in the world.

6. *Resolved*, That the project of connecting the Mississippi river with the lakes of the North, by a ship canal, and thus with the Atlantic ocean, is a measure worthy of the enlightened consideration of Congress.

7. *Resolved*, That the intercourse between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast ought to be preserved unimpaired, and that ample military and naval defences and additional light-houses and beacons should be established along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico at the most eligible points for that purpose.

8. *Resolved*, That the Gulf and Lake coasts are greater in extent than the Atlantic seaboard, that the interests to be defended in one quarter are quite as important and altogether as national as those in the other, and that the expenditures required for the proper defences of the Gulf and the Lakes will fall far short of what has been freely voted for the cost defences to the Atlantic.

9. *Resolved*, That Congress establish a National armory and foundery at some point on the Western waters at as early a period as practicable.

10. *Resolved*, That the marine hospitals on the Western and Southwestern waters, whose construction has been commenced or authorized by Congress, ought to be prosecuted to completion with the least possible delay.

11. *Resolved*, That the mail service of the West and South requires great improvement in speed and regularity, and particularly on the Western waters; that measures ought to be taken also for the prompt extension of the magnetic telegraph into or through the Mississippi valley.

12. *Resolved*, That millions of acres of the public domain, lying on the Mississippi river, and on its tributaries, now worthless for the purpose of cultivation, might be reclaimed by throwing up embankments so as to prevent overflow, and that this convention recommend to Congress to take such measures as may be deemed expedient to accomplish that object by grant of said lands or an appropriation of money.

13. *Resolved*, That the connection of the South Atlantic seaboard with the Mississippi and Ohio rivers by Railroads, is a policy urgently demanded by the superior facility it affords for the social and commercial intercourse of the people living on the shores of those waters, the Railroad being unrivalled by any other artificial structure for the speed, certainty and economy of its travel and transportation.

14. *Resolved*, That the profit afforded by such works or investment of capital, and the great extent and success to which they have been conducted by private companies, will, we trust, promptly insure the grant by the several States interested of all the facilities to private companies required; and this Convention recommends to its members to use their influence with the several State Legislatures, in promoting the object.

15. *Resolved*, That, as many of the railroads projected may pass through the public domain, this convention would respectfully urge on the consideration of Congress the equity of granting the right of way and alternate sections of the public lands to aid in their construction, this being no more than a fair remuneration paid by the Government as proprietor for the increased value imparted by such roads to the remaining public lands.

16. *Resolved*, That efficient steps should be taken by the General Government to remove and prevent the recurrence of the obstructions in the St. Louis harbor.

17. *Resolved*, That a dry-dock and convenient arrangements for the repair and refitting of Government vessels should be established at some suitable points on the Gulf of Mexico.

The eighteenth resolution recommends the appointment of two committees, of five each, to memorialise Congress and address the people on the subjects embraced in these resolutions.

Resolved, That it is expedient that Congress should make an appropriation of money for the purpose of completing the military road from the west bank of the Mississippi, (opposite Memphis,) through the swamps, to the highlands in Arkansas, in the direction of the various military forts on the Western frontier.

☞LOOK AT THE TABLE OF ELECTION RETURNS, AND THEN SEND IN ALL THE RETURNS THAT ARE WANTING.

OFFICE OF THE WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.—Main street, 3rd door above Third street—and at Residence on Sixth street, north side, 4th house west of Vine street.

Terms.

$2 a year, for a single copy.

Three copies to *one address* for $5, in advance.

Ten copies to *one address* for $15, in advance.

Any Postmaster or other person, sending us six new subscribers, with the cash, shall be entitled to one copy for a year.

Persons who have paid in advance on the one dollar plan, will, of course, receive the fifty-two numbers they paid for.

As the paper will be continued to all whose subscriptions may expire from time to time, those who do not wish to receive it, will please return it. We shall be sorry to part with any, after having taken so much pains to give them a large and good paper.

After the 1st July, no postage within 30 miles.

State Liberty Party Convention.—The Liberty Party voters of the State of Ohio are requested to meet in Convention at COLUMBUS, on *Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, the 30th and 31st of December, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the office of Governor, and of transacting such other business of the Liberty Party as may be brought before them.

SALMON P. CHASE, Pres't.
WILLIAM BIRNEY, Sec'y,
THOMAS HEATON,
SAMUEL LEWIS,
AMOS MOORE,
T. G. MITCHELL,
GEO. W. PHILLIPS,
MANLEY CHAPIN.
Central Executive Committee of Liberty Party of Ohio.

P. S.—Ohio Liberty Papers will please copy and call attention, by editorials, to the subject.

The Lecturing and Financial Agents, now under the commission of the Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, are Messrs. T. B. HUDSON, Q. F. ATKINS, HENRY BIBB, H. L. PRESTON, M. H. URQUHART and M. R. HULL. They are cordially commended to the assistance and hospitality of Ohio Abolitionists. Donations through them to the Executive Committee will always be appropriated to the object specified by the donor.

Should the Abolitionists in any County wish to have a Lecturer within its limits, they can procure one by raising the amount necessary for his support, notifying the Secretary of the fact and naming the Agent of their choice and his substitute, provided his engagements prevent his coming.

A steady effort well directed, in Ohio, for two years, will it is hoped, sweep our Statute Books of Black Laws, throw the bulwark of public sentiment around the trembling fugitive from Southern whips and chains, and shake the political ascendancy of slave-holding conspirators against the interests of freedom and free labor.

WILLIAM BIRNEY,
Sec'y of Ex. Com.

P. S.—Anti Slavery papers in Ohio are requested to copy this notice.

Subscriptions on the ONE DOLLAR PLAN to pay off the old debt of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-Seven Dollars:

Samuel Brooke, (paid)..............$1 00
William Birney, (paid)..............1 00

Session Subscribers.

The approaching session of Congress will be its long session, and may probably be protracted till July. It will be a session of vast interest to the American People. Questions of the greatest magnitude will have to be acted upon.

We intend to give full reports of its proceedings, so that a large class of persons, indifferent generally to newspapers, but interested in the acts of the National Legislature, may find it to their advantage to subscribe for the Herald.

The price of the paper for the session, provided it close before or on the first of July next, will be *one dollar*.

Will our friends try and obtain us subscribers?

The Liberty Vote in Ohio.

We give below a table of the Liberty vote of Ohio in the Gubernatorial and Presidential elections in 1844, and the returns so far as received for 1845. We shall keep it standing, publishing it from time to time, till filled up.

	1845.	1844. King.	1844. Bir.
Adams	96	102	87
Athens	133	266	220
Ashtabula	405	577	557
Allen	—	9	9
Butler	51	59	61
Brown	212	172	130
Belmont	200	202	184
Champaign	57	35	32
Clermont	162	114	105
Clark	30	62	43
Clinton	349	216	172
Crawford	—	4	8
Cuyahoga	524	364	312
Columbiana	133	260	217
Coshocton	—	52	60
Carroll	136	140	140
Delaware	—	159	118
Darke	23	33	25
Erie	54	70	65
Fayette	—	77	67
Fairfield	—	9	15
Franklin	88	78	72
Greene	—	123	126
Geauga	315	282	233
Gallia	51	45	31
Guernsey	349	277	238
Highland	179	127	114
Hardin	—	6	6
Henry	—	—	—
Harrison	182	216	195
Hamilton	525	372	298
Hancock	—	3	2
Hocking	—	3	2
Holmes	—	4	5
Huron	186	171	138
Jefferson	84	115	95
Jackson	—	13	13
Knox	169	150	134
Lucas	—	12	12
Logan	[illegible]	84	93
Lawrence	—	2	3
Lake	132	114	109
Licking	265	299	238
Lorain	448	462	473
Medina	270	220	221
Morgan	7	96	64
Montgomery	116	104	83
Miami	—	116	143
Madison	21	17	8
Marion	—	86	88
Mercer	—	9	4
Meigs	46	30	41
Monroe	84	133	114
Muskingum	103	83	86
Ottoway	9	3	9
Paulding	—	—	—
Putnam	—	4	2
Pickaway	—	20	10
Portage	238	234	244
Perry	—	1	3
Pike	8	17	16
Preble	76	75	70
Ross	103	102	90
Richland	—	100	111
Stark	—	87	76
Shelby	—	28	26
Scioto	—	3	—
Sandusky	—	—	12
Seneca	101	—	41
Summit	356	174	184
Trumbull	659	745	738
Tuscarawas	66	23	35
Union	—	35	32
Van Wert	—	—	—
Warren	54	84	85
Williams	—	—	—
Wood	—	—	1
Wayne	—	76	75
Washington	—	221	151
Wyandotte	—	—	—
		8163	8050

☞**Convention at Columbus.**☜

We hope our readers will not overlook the following article on the subject of our Convention at Columbus. The Liberty papers in the State, we are glad to see, speak warmly in favor of the meeting. How many can you promise from your several neighborhoods, brethren of the Press? Do give the Convention great prominence.

For the Morning Herald.

MR. EDITOR:—I see that a *Liberty* Convention is advertised for the 31st day of December next, only forty-two days from this time; and I ask leave to use your columns to invite attention to that meeting.

Liberty Men

of Ohio, what say you? Shall we have a great Convention? It will then be four years since we organized the Liberty Party for Ohio; it will be a fit time for us to meet again; let all go up that met four years before, and let the number be multiplied by the attendance of all that can spare the time and money for such a purpose. If there are neighborhoods where but one or two can go up, and they have not the means to defray the expense, let those who stay at home contribute a part of the expense, and thus secure an attendance from every county in the State, and a very large representation from those counties near Columbus.

There is much to be done, and though our principles are sound, and the only ones that can save the State and Nation, there is still powerful opposition from the pro-slavery parties.

The democratic party (except in a few strong liberty districts) openly join the slaveholders' party, and stand pledged to sacrifice every thing that freemen hold dear, to secure such an alliance with slaveholders as will maintain their party ascendancy.

The Whigs differ from the Democrats, only in that they admit the general soundness of Liberty principles, and go before the people professing to be anti-slavery, while they will not admit *as a part of their creed*, a single principle contended for by Liberty men; so that we have no choice left, except we cowardly lay down our political arms, and surrender at the mercy of slaveholders every thing we have hitherto contended for. Even their boasted opposition to Texas, was limited to an effort to elect for President a man *personally in favor of annexation*, one who thought slavery ought to have nothing to do with the question, and was only not in favor of *immediate* annexation on the *terms then proposed*, and to elect such a man, every nerve of their party was exerted, and even the basest forgeries were committed, and circulated with a profusion and system that required the finance and skill of their ablest partizans in the free States.

And now the question for Liberty men to answer is, are you willing to disband and allow the destinies of the country to be controlled by either of those parties? If you are not, you will rally to the convention the last day of the year, and select as candidate for your Governor some good men and true, who will consent to bear the Liberty standard during the political conflict of 1846.

Remember, members of the next Congress are to be elected as well as Governor, and altogether it is the most important canvass we have had.

Our citizens are now standing a trial in a slave State, for offences committed (if at all) on the soil of Ohio. They have been kidnapped, and taken into an enemy's country for trial, under the most aggravating circumstances.—The honor of Ohio, as well as the liberty of her citizens, requires an executive officer who knows our rights and dares maintain them.

Remember, the black code is still in force in Ohio; the slave trade is still carried on in Washington city, under our laws, and protected by our flag, still the navy is disgraced by being employed to catch fugitive slaves, and the coast-wise slave trade under our laws exceeds in atrocity the worst period of African slave trade; finally the government is administered by the two pro-slavery parties on the principle, that slavery is a national institution, and the whole treasure of the nation as well as its physical power, are pledged for the perpetuation and extension of slavery.

LIBERTY MEN OF OHIO, it remains for you to say whether these things shall continue; if you cast a heavy vote for your candidates in 1846, you will make the leaders of the other parties aware that they can no longer trifle with the spirit of our laws, or the rights of our citizens, and in 1848 we may proclaim to the world the triumph of the principles of the Liberty party.

Come up then, meet us, and let us again put on our armor bearing the inscription of FREEDOM AND EQUAL LAWS FOR ALL.

LIBERTY MAN.

Backing Out.

We published two or three days ago, a paragraph from the *Washington Union*, complaining of the Whig papers, because they had garbled and misrepresented its saying in regard to Oregon—"*the Whole or None.*" The *Union* corrected the matter by stating, that its remark was applied only to the *title*—we had a clear and an unquestionable *title* to Oregon up to 54° 40'. And to show how innocent was this declaration, the statement was made that during former negotiations, while this title was maintained, *at the same time*, a compromise was proffered by the United States, of a settlement on the 49th degree of latitude, as a boundary. We thought this an ingenious mode of backing out, and such seems to be the opinion of the Washington correspondent of the *Ohio Statesman*.

"You will, I trust, allow me to say, that, as a Western man, having the whole of Oregon as much at heart as any one, I am not altogether pleased with the explanatory remarks of the *Union* of this city, in regard to the editor's views as to our *title* to Oregon, and whether we should or not maintain that title.

"Some days ago, the editor said boldly, that our title to all of Oregon, up to fifty-four, forty, was valid, 'clear and unquestionable,' that there was no *break* in it, and therefore his motto, '*the whole or none*,' was gallantly flung to the breeze.

"This was right, and I knew it would rejoice the hearts of the people of the Mighty West to see it!

"But the timid became alarmed! they saw in the no-distant future a terrible war with England! and so, I suppose, to appease them, as much as any thing, the editor of the Union has explained that he meant our *title* was good to 'the whole or none' of the Oregon territory, and *not* that in settling the question with England he would go for 'the whole or none.'"

The truth is, the Union got frightened at its own barking.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Parkersburgh Trials.

The case of the three Ohio citizens, indicted at Parkersburgh for aiding and assisting in the escape of certain slaves from Wood county, Virginia, came on for trial before the Circuit Court at Parkersburgh, on Monday last, and resulted in a special verdict. A large number of persons were in attendance from Virginia and Ohio, but we are gratified with the information, that the case was conducted in an orderly and quiet manner, and that great satisfaction was expressed by the citizens of both States at the course of the trial. Gen. J. J. Jackson appeared for the Commonwealth of Virginia, Mr. Vinton of Ohio, and Mr. Wm. A. Harrison, of Harrison county, Va. for the State of Ohio, on the question of the boundary between the two States, and Messrs. Stinger and Spencer for the prisoners.

The indictment contains three several counts, founded on several laws of Virginia, one count being adapted to each law, to wit:

1. An act declaring it felony for any person to entice, advise, or persuade any slave from the possession or service of his master or possessor.

2. An act declaring it felony for any person to carry, or cause to be carried, any slave out of the Commonwealth, against the consent of the owner, with intent to defraud or deprive the owner of his property.

3. An act declaring it felony in any person traveling by land, who shall give countenance, protection or assistance to slaves absconding from their owners, with the intention of preventing the slaves from being stopped and apprehended.

The lowest punishment for these offences is confinement in the Penitentiary for three years. The Virginia laws confer jurisdiction on the Circuit Courts in counties where a river or water course is the boundary, over such waters, so far as the jurisdiction of the State extends. There are twenty, one Circuit Judges, allotted to different circuits, one in each to hold Circuit Courts. There is a General Court held at Richmond twice a year, composed of these twenty-one Judges, or not less than ten of them. The Judge holding the Circuit Court, is authorized in all cases of novelty and difficulty with the consent of the prisoner to adjourn the case over to the General Court, for its advice, what judgment to render. The next term of the General Court is held at Richmond, the first Monday of December.

After all the evidence in the case had been examined, on the suggestion of the Judge, and the concurrence of the counsel and the prisoners, it was agreed to take a special verdict, embracing all the material facts, in order to take the advice of the General Court upon the case, and if it should be comenecessary, to put it in shape for revision before the Supreme Court of the United States. In accordance with this arrangement a special verdict was returned, finding

1. That the defendants were citizens of the State of Ohio, and entitled to the protection of that State.

2. That upon information that the slaves named were about to run away from their master in Wood county into the State of Ohio, several persons crossed the river into this State and sheltered themselves on the bank of the river, in order to arrest and take the slaves back should they cross over. That late at night the slaves crossed in a canoe, which was hailed from the Ohio bank and responded to in the canoe, but the words not understood. That the Virginia party in ambush decended to the river to apprehend the slaves, and found between the bank and the canoe several white men, and among them the three prisoners, who went to the canoe, stepped into the water by its side, and took from thence and conveyed up the Ohio side several wallets containing the clothing of the slaves. These persons and slaves were then seized, and taken over into Wood county, and the slaves returned to their owner.

3. That on the 20th of July, 1845, when this transaction took place, the water on the bars in the channel of the Ohio River in that neighborhood, was 39 inches deep—that in an ordinary stage of low water, it was from 17 to 20 inches on those bars, and in the lowest stage of water 11 inches, but the water had been known to rise 55 feet in that part of the river. The water in a good boating condition was about 6 feet on these bars, and in that stage would cover the beach where the canoe was grounded, and the transaction with the slaves took place; and that the bluff banks of the river average about 40 feet in height.

4. The jury found the acts of Virginia and of the United States for the cession of the lands northwest of the River Ohio—the ordinance of 1787—the act establishing the State of Kentucky, and the compact relating to the jurisdiction on the Ohio of the States bordering thereon—the act of Congress authorizing the people of Ohio to form a constitution of State government, with the State constitution, in which the boundary of that State on the south is defined to be "by the Ohio River to the mouth of the Great Miami River," and the act of Congress admitting the State into the Union on the footing of the original States.

And if upon these facts the Court shall be of opinion, that by law the place where the acts of the defendants were committed is within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, then the jury find the defendants guilty, and assess their term of imprisonment at the period of three years. But if on the contrary the Court, on the facts found, shall be of opinion that by law the place where the acts of the defendants were committed is without the territorial jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, then the jury find the defendants not guilty.

This verdict is recorded and adjourned to the General Court which meets at Richmond next Monday, and will be there argued in full and decided. And if the decision shall be against the prisoners on the only question in dispute, that of jurisdiction, the case may be removed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

We forbear comment on this case, at this time, leaving it to the judgment of the Courts of Justice.

The prisoners, of course, remain in prison until the decision.

Cause and Effect.

"Happy is he who knoweth the causes of things," is an ancient adage. It is highly amusing as well as instructive to trace causation through its various links, to watch the beautiful dependence of each on the other, until you come to the last link, in the form of a result; and note how utterly unlike it is to the first link, or the cause. For example, who would imagine any connection between the last change in the weather, and an editor's finances? And yet, how intimate the association! Cold weather causes hog-killing,—hog-killing causes hog-buying—hog-buying causes the farmers to send their hogs to market—whence comes cash,—whence comes pecuniary ability,—whence comes payment of subscriptions to newspapers; whereby an editor is enabled to pay the printer and the paper maker, and these to pay their hands; from all of which result peace of mind, hopefulness, good nature, fidelity to one's engagements, avoidance of bankruptcy, and a turkey for Christmas.

☞We would just remind the reader, that there is one link in this chain which is yet wanting, to make it complete, as a matter-of-fact chain,—we mean, the "*payment of subscriptions.*"

Correspondents.

We have several favors on hand, from correspondents, which will appear in due time.

Liberty Vote in Ohio.

We find it very difficult to collect the returns of the Liberty vote in Ohio. So far, we have accounts from 46 counties, which give 7,874 votes. Last fall, the aggregate vote in the same counties for Birney was, 6,884. Gain, 990. Why do not our friends in Washington, Richland, Wayne, &c. &c. report? Will Col. Morrow please let us know the vote of Greene? He must have been mistaken before. Greene could not have given 554.

"Indiana Freeman."

The Indiana Freeman has enlarged, and also raised its subscription price to $2.00 a year.—That is right. It now looks respectable. The paper is a good one, and our Indiana friends ought not to suffer it to languish. Mr. De Puy, its editor, is a self-denying man.

Justice Done.—Some time since, we noticed the fact that a paper sent to James J. Howell, South Bend, Ia., had been returned with a very rude endorsement upon it; and supposed that either Mr. Howell or the P. M. was to blame. The former has written us a kind and gentlemanly letter, fully acquitting himself of any blame whatever in the matter, and also giving it as his opinion that the Post Master did not make the endorsement. We are glad to believe them both innocent; some low fellow must have been the guilty one.

"The Herald does not exchange with us; we never see it except we borrow it, and we presume the editor of the Herald never sees our paper."—*Washington Patriot.*

What's the matter, friend? We thought you were receiving our paper regularly? The thing shall be set right.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Statement of the Cincinnati Market.

NOVEMBER 26, 1845.

REMARKS.—At Pittsburgh on Saturday there was scant 4 ft 6 inches water in the channel and at a stand. The Nashville Banner of the 21st says the Cumberland river is still falling, with about 26 inches water on the shoals.

The St. Louis Reporter of the 20th says: "The last boats from the Missouri river report it falling all the way down from Weston, with 30 inches on the principal bars. The Illinois and Mississippi rivers continue low, and about on a stand. 4½ feet water in the channel from this to Cairo.

ASHES.—Sales from wagons of Pots 3¾, and from store 3½c. Pearls 3¾@3½c, and in good demand.

BARKS.—Last sales of Chesnut Oak at $6:00 @ 6:25 ₱ cord.

BEANS—Are a little more plenty, but prices are without change, ranging from 75c to $1:50 ₱ bushel as in quality.

BEESWAX—Is wanted, and readily commands 26c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Though plenty, meet with a ready sale from the trade. From wagons we quote $1:25@1:37½ ₱ dozen for common, and a good article at $1:45@1:50.

BUTTER—Continues to come in freely, and is still giving way. Good packing lots are taken in at only 10c ₱ lb, and prime at 11c. The retail price in market is 12½@15c for ordinary to good roll, and 15@20c for fresh lb lump.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Current rates this week are as follows:—*Candles*, ₱ lb, 8½c for Mould, 20@22c for Star, and 25c for Adamantine. *Soap*, ₱ lb, 4c for No 1, and 4½c for acline.

CATTLE.—The leading rate of fair lots of stall-fed Cattle is now $3:25 ₱ 100 lbs nett, though the market ranges from $3@3:50@3:75. Grass Cattle go at $2:50 @3.00. The supply of Beeves continues fair. About 1500 head have been packed so far this season, some of which was for the English market and has been shipped.

CHEESE.—Any thing like a fair article, in either casks or boxes, continues to go at 7c ₱ lb. Good shipping parcels, made thin and weighing 35 to 40 lbs, will command 7½c. Prime W. R., of largest size, sell in small quantities as high as 8c.

COOPERAGE.—A sale yesterday of 150 Lard Barrels, superior quality river make, at 87½c. Some sales of inferior Pork Barrels at 75c. For prime article city make 90c was asked yesterday. Good Lard Kegs 30@33c, and superior 35c. Flour Barrels 25@28c. Slack Hogsheads 75@80c; tight Hogsheads $1:75@$2:00.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—The former we continue to quote at 5½@6½c for Tennessee and Alabama. The latter has slightly advanced and we now quote 15½@16½c as the prevailing rates for large and small parcels.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND DYE STUFFS.—Sales of Otto of Roses at $7:50 ₱ oz; Morphine $6; Quinine 3:12½; Turkey Opium 7:50; Spts Turpentine 70c ₱ gallon, Olive Oil in qr casks 1:25; Sperm Oil in casks at 1:18, in brls 1:20; Calabria Liquorice 24c; Sal Soda 4c in casks being a slight advance; Roll Brimstone in brls 3½c; Cru. Salt Petre 7½c; Refined do 8½@9c in kegs.

DRY GOODS.—This branch of business, though not so lively as it has been, is still good, and many Goods are selling to near buyers, and on orders. We think that the price of Pork and other staples of the country will have the effect of producing a good business through the winter. Stocks are still ample, and are offered at as low prices as in any of the Eastern markets. Domestic Cottons continue to grow scarce and advance in price. They are now firm at 8½@9c ₱ yard, and are only sold in small quantities at these prices. We do not suppose that the country has been so bare of Sheeting for many years as at this time. Heavy Tickings are also up ½@1c ₱ yard; Methuens are worth 15½@16c; Brown Drillings 9½c. Woolens and other staple styles of Goods are generally at same prices as for the last month or two—some a little lower. Good styles Kentucky Blue Jeans may be quoted at 23@28c, Kennebec brands at 42½c. Prints are a shade lower. The medium qualities of Americans which brought 13@14c in August and September are now selling at 12@12½c.

EGGS—Are comparatively scarce now, and fresh in market retail at 16@18c. ₱ dozen. The packers are paying 15c for quantities.

FEATHERS—Are in good request, and the stock in the market very light. We quote from wagon 27@28c ₱ lb for new and 18@20 for old and mixed lots.

FISH.—We quote No 1 Mackerel at $14:00@ .... ₱ brl, No 2 at $9:00@10:00, No 3, at $6:50@9:00, Southern at 9:50@10, and No 1 ₱ kit 2:00@2:50; Lake Fish, at $7:50@8:00; Baltimore Shad $10@12; Salmon 15:00@16:00; Dry Cod 4½@4¾c ₱ lb. Herring 65@75c ₱ box.

FLAXSEED—Is worth in this market 90c ₱ bushel. The receipts are not large.

FLOUR.—The Flour market is dull. At Miami Canal, Monday, a sale of 200 brls was made at $4:65—holders sell reluctantly at that price. No sales at River.

FREIGHTS—Are slightly on the advance, and we now quote current rates as follows:

To NEW ORLEANS—
Whisky, " ....@100c
Pork, ₱ bbl ....@87½c
Flour " ....@62½c
Pound Freight ....@35c

To PITTSBURGH—
Pound Freight..............................@15c
Bulk Meat, ₱ 100 lbs..............................none

To ST. LOUIS—
Pound Freight..............................25@30c
Wet Barrels..............................@50c

FRUITS, (dried.)—Peaches command $2:50 per bush. out of store. Apples $1:25 to $1:30 for prime. Peaches very scarce and wanted. Sales from store are Layer Raisins at $3:20 ₱ box.

——— (green.)—Apples are plenty. Good cooking and eating kinds sell in market at 70@100c ₱ bushel. The store rate is generally $1.50@$2:00 ₱ brl for cooking, and $2:50@3:00 for first quality eating. Cranberries are comparatively scarce this year, and in demand. Sales from store at $3:00@3:12½ ₱ bushel.

GINSENG—Readily commands 30c per pound, when it can be obtained in lots of any magnitude.

GLASS.—We quote current rates of Window Glass as follows: 8X10, $2; 10X12, $2:50@2:75; 10X14, $3.50@3:75; 11X16, $3:75@4:00; 12X18, $4:50@5:00.

GRAIN.—About 10 days ago, Wheat advanced here from 65 to 70c ₱ bush. On Monday last the Millers had a meeting, and put it up to 80c. This price is now paid freely, but we do not think it can last. The present rates of Flour strike us as too high to continue, without greater demand from abroad than is yet apparent. Corn 25@28c. Oats 22@25c.

GROCERIES.—There have been a few sales for Lake Cities within the past week, but generally transactions have been small in amount and confined to the city and country retail trade. The following report will show the character of the business doing, as well as the prevailing prices, viz: 40 brls N O Molasses, new, at 31c on the Landing; 70 brls at 31½c, do; 10 brls at 32c, from store; 20 brls at 33c; 10 and 39 at 35c. The governing rate is now 30@31c, at the latter of which rates we notice a sale of 12 brls from store this morning. N O Sugar—6 hhds prime old at 6½c, 5 hhds new at 6½c, for good and 6¾c for prime, 15 hhds good old at 6¼c, 9 hhds good new at 6½c, 3 and 12 hhds prime old at 6¾c. Rio Coffee—14 bags at 8c for fair, and 8½c for good, 6 bags prime at 8¾c, 20 bags common at 8c, and 8 bags prime at 8¾c. Since—10 hhds N O Sugar, prime old, at 6½c; 50 brls Molasses in lots at 32@33c; and 25 bags prime Rio Coffee at 8½c.

HAY.—The prices range from $12 to 15 ₱ ton loose. The chief sales we notice this week are at 14. Common retail price of baled 65@70c ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES.—We quote Western flint, 8 @ 9c ₱ lb; Dry Salted 7 @ 8c, Wet salted 4½@5½c, Spanish 10 @ 11½c Calf 7c; at which rates there are regular sales from store. A sale of 100 Green at 3c ₱ lb.

HOGS.—The Hogs now coming in are, generally, those contracted for. We heard of no sales, but the price may be quoted at $4:10.

HOPS—Have very suddenly advanced in this market to 25@35c ₱ lb. The supply is deficient, some houses not having been able to secure enough to serve their regular customers. We hear of no sales above 35c, but some lots now in store are held at 40, 45, and 50c.

INSURANCE.—The present rates are for low water on all Western rivers but the Ohio:

On cargo to N Orleans by steam boats.......¾ @ 1
" from N Orleans to Cincinnati.......1
" to and from Pittsburgh & Wheeling...¾ @ 1
" to and from Louisville.......
" " St Louis, all steamboats..¾ @1½
To points on the Missouri river:
On Cargo to Booneville..........1½@2
" Lexington..........2@2½
" Independence..........3
On the Mississippi above St Louis:
" Galena and Dubuque...2½@2¾
" Points between the upper & lower r'pds...1½@2½
" Quincy and Warsaw, 1 @1½
To New Orleans by first class
Flat Boats on property in tight casks..........1@1½
" on other property..........1½ @4

IRON.—Pig is somewhat advanced. Sales in retail parcels were made this morning at $32 cash, and quantities at $32, 4 months.

NAILS.—The following are the regular rates of approved quality, viz: 20d and 10d 4@4½c ₱ lb, 8d 4½@4¾, 6d 4¾@5¼, 5d 5¼, 4d 5½@5¾, 3d 6½@7.

OILS.—Oils are firm at our last week's quotations, viz: Tanners Oil $14 @ 18 ₱ brl; Castor Oil 65c ₱ gal; Lard Oil 62@65c; Hemp seed 62½c. Sales of Linseed Oil at 62@65c, and in good demand. Sperm Oil, winter, at $1:20@$1:25.

PROVISIONS.—Our quotations of Pork have been only nominal for several weeks, and, we now omit them till the new comes into the market. The small lots of Bacon and Lard selling, range within the following figures, viz: Bacon, hoground, 7½@7¾c; Hams 8@8½; Sides 7½@8¼; Shoulders 6¾@7; canvassed Hams 8¾; Sugar cured do 9. No 1 Lard 7½@7¾c; No 2, 6¾@7c.—For new Mess Pork $11 is offered freely, but not taken. The holding price is now $12. But $11:50 *might* buy.—New No 1 Lard would go quick at 7½c, but is held above that generally. On Friday a sale of 1200 green Hams at 5¼c, and 1000 Sides, green, at 4½c.

SALERATUS.—Western, from store, 4c ₱ lb by the cask. Boston is held at 4½c.

SALT.—A sale of 80 brls Kanawha No 1, at 23c ₱ bushel on the Landing. Sales of 300 bags Cadiz Salt at 33c, 60 days. We quote Kanawha at 22@24.

SEEDS.—Clover is in active demand, and we note sales at prices ranging from $5:00@5:25 ₱ bush from Wagon and Canal.

TOBACCO.—We quote best brands Six twist firm at 6½c, and some held at 7c ₱ lb. Inferior 5@6c. Twelves 8@12½c. A sale this morning of 30 kegs common 6 twist at 5 1-2c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes retail now at 37@40c ₱ bushel, and sell by load at 31@35c. Sweet Potatoes are quite plenty: good bring 50@60c ₱ bushel, and inferior 40@45c.

WOOL.—We continue previous quotations, viz: common, 20c ₱ lb; quarter-blood 23c, half blood 24½@ 25c, ¾ to ⅞ blood 26, 27, and 28c, full blood 30c, tub-washed 20@23c. Purchases by one house of 8000 lbs pulled at 23c ₱ lb.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

Currency Standard.

OHIO.		VIRGINIA.	
O. Life Ins. & T. Co.	½ pm	Eastern solvent Bks.	par
Lafayette	½ pm	Wheeling	par
Franklin	½ pm	ILLINOIS.	
Commercial	½ pm	State Bank	34 ds
Mechan's' & Traders'	½ pm	Shawneetown	63 ds
Massillon	par	TENNESSEE.	
Circleville, old	par	Memphis	1½ ds
Wooster	par	Other solvent Banks	1½ ds
Xenia	par	ALABAMA.	
Geauga	par	Mobile, Bank of	2 ds
Zanesville	par	Other Bks (State n'ts)	6 ds
Steubenville, old bk.	par	ARKANSAS.	
Norwalk	par	All Banks	62½ ds
Sandusky	par	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Marietta	par	All solvent Banks	2 ds
Mt. Pleasant	par	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
St. Clairsville	par	All solvent Banks	2 ds
Clinton bk Columbus	par	GEORGIA.	
New Lisbon	par	Augusta	9 ds
Dayton	par	Savannah	2 ds
Western Reserve	par	Other Banks	2 ds
Com. Bank Scioto	5 ds	LOUISIANA.	
Franklin bk Col'bus.	par	1st, 2d Muni. N. O.	15 ds
Chillicothe	par	3d Municip'ty N. O.	25 ds
Lancaster	5 ds	Banks	½ pm
Hamilton	5 ds	MICHIGAN.	
Lake Erie	5 ds	St. Clair	70 ds
Cleveland	5 ds	River Raisin	10 ds
Miami Exporting Co.	20 ds	Oakland Co	30 ds
Urbana	37½ ds	EASTERN BANKS.	
Granville	37½ ds	New England	par
West Union	no sale	New York City	½ pm
Lebanon	90 ds	Do Country	par
Miamisburgh	85 ds	Pennsylvania	1@2 ds
New Steubenville	no sale	Philadelphia City	½ pm
New Circleville	90 ds	Pittsburgh	par
INDIANA.		Baltimore	par
S. Bank & Branches	par	Maryland	1@2 ds
KENTUCKY.			
All solvent Banks	par		

Exchange.

Buying rates on Boston	½	Selling ½
" " " New York	½	" ½
" " " Philadelphia	½	" ½
" " " Baltimore	½	" ½
Buying rates of Silver	½ pm	" ½
" " " Gold	½ pm	" @1

SUDDEN CHANGES the Mother of CONSUMPTION.—THIS Fact is clearly demonstrated whenever we have a "Sudden Change in the Weather." It is at this time that the Seed of Consumption is sown in the System, and nurtured until the Lungs become seriously and dangerously diseased, when, in all probability, the patient for the first time will begin to seek relief. How many thousands thus neglect themselves, and suffer their Health, and finally their Life to be destroyed. The first perceptible foot-prints of CONSUMPTION, experienced at "Sudden Changes of the Weather," are Hoarseness and Cough, Soreness of the Throat, and Irritation of the Bronchi. Pain in the Head, Coldness of the Feet, and sudden Chilliness over the Body. At length the Cough increases, and finally Prostration and Languidness of the whole system follows, which indicates a sudden decline of Health and the speedy approach of Consumption. These facts, plain as they appear to every sensible person, do not, however, seem to alarm those afflicted until it may be too late. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance for those who may be attacked from the effects of Sudden Changes in our Atmosphere, to procure at once "DR. DUNCAN'S CELEBRATED EXPECTORANT REMEDY,"—the Greatest Preventative and Life Guard of CONSUMPTION, and the only Certain Medicine that will remove Disease and again restore the LUNGS to their former Health.

DR. DUNCAN'S Great Western Office is just opened in Cincinnati, at 150 Sycamore street, a few doors below Fifth, where his Medicines can be obtained in large and small quantities.

☞Advice and Treatment attended to in all Cases, particularly those of long standing. nov 19

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY!!

Will Miracles never cease? More evidence of its surpassing health restorative virtues!!!

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Washington county, Kentucky.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ky., May 14th, 1845.

Messrs. Sanford & Park:

Gents—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of "DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY."

In the year 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs; and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of Medicines, and every variety of medical aid without benefit; and thus I wearied along until the winter of 1844, when I heard of "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY."

My friends persuaded me to give it a trial, though I had given up all hopes of a recovery, and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitation I was induced to make use of the "*Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*" The effect was truly astonishing. After *five years* of affliction, pain and suffering; and after having spent *four or five hundred dollars* to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was SOON RESTORED TO ENTIRE HEALTH BY THE BLESSING OF GOD AND THE USE OF DOCT. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle, I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted, and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow-men (who should know where relief may be had) to make this statement public.

May the blessings of God rest upon the proprietors of *so valuable a Medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*

Yours Respectfully,
WILLIAM H. BAKER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!!

☞Those who counterfeit a good medicine for the purpose of adding a few dollars to their pockets, are far worse than the manufacturers of spurious coin. For while the latter only rob us of our property, the former take *property* and *health* and *life* away. Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is admitted, by thousands of disinterested witnesses, to have effected the most extraordinary cures in cases of a *pulmonary* and *asthmatic* character, ever before recorded in the history of medicine.

The *young*, the *beautiful*, the *good*, all speak forth its praise. It is now the FAVORITE MEDICINE in the most intelligent families of our country.

Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and refuse with scorn *counterfeits*, and every other article proffered to them as a substitute, so long will CURES—POSITIVE CURES—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.

☞The true and genuine "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY" is sold at established agencies in all parts of the United States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the Corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, by SANFORD & PARK,
june 17 Gen'l Agents for the Western States.

Pledges Due to the Ohio Antislavery Society.—SAMUEL BROOKE is authorized to receive the Pledges due to the Ohio Antislavery Society obtained by him. They are needed to settle up the affairs of the Society.

Mr. Brooke purposes to be in Columbus on the last of December, and the Liberty Convention to be held there at that time will afford a good opportunity to all who have made pledges to bring or send them to him on that occasion.

THOS. HEATON,
nov 25 Treasurer O. A. S. S.

Fall Fashion of Gentlemen's Hats.—Just finished, a beautiful article of Nutria and Cassimere HATS,—also a variety of Gents Traveling Caps—and new styles Children's and Youth's Caps—also fine new and elegant patterns Riding Caps, for Ladies, for sale by C. B. CAMP,
oct 10 185 Main street, below Fifth.

Muffs! Muffs!—Just received a good assortment of superior Muffs, to which the attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited. In the assortment may be found some of the most choice selections in the city. My Muffs have been selected recently, in the Eastern Market, from very large and rich assortments.

All in want of Muffs, of any description, will do well to call, before purchasing, at C. B. CAMP'S,
nov 7 185 Main, below Fifth street.

N. B.—Muffs made and repaired.

Sand's Sarsaparilla.—Tea was first used in the British Isles in 1660, and in that year a duty of eighteen pence sterling per gallon was laid upon the beverage. At that time the medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla were unknown. Now, however, the preparation from that valuable root, so universally known as Sand's Sarsaparilla, holds as permanent a place among the remedies of disease, as Tea has acquired among the domestic beverages. It is so highly appreciated as a remedy for Scrofula and all glandular and cutaneous diseases, and also as a restorative of the system when weakened or shattered by powerful mineral medicines, that it may truly be said to have taken the lead of every other medicine of its class.

Prepared and Sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton st., N. York. Sold also at 273 Broadway, 77 East Broadway. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

G. F. THOMAS, 147 Main street,
nov 25 Between 3d & 4th, Agent, Cincinnati.

The Original and Genuine Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—THE WONDER AND BLESSING OF THE AGE.

The extraordinary powers of this wonderful Ointment is strikingly illustrated in the preservation of life on board the Steamer Swiftsure, whose boiler exploded on the 6th of Oct. 1840, dangerously scalding a number of persons.

TESTIMONY of the Captain, Crew, &c.—It is with pleasure we recommend the efficacy of Mr. Dalley's Magical Pain Extracting Ointment, from having witnessed the application and its most happy effects on the four persons who were scalded on board the steamboat Swiftsure, on the explosion of the boiler. Its salutary soothing action gave ease as soon as administered, and healed rapidly. From what we have seen, we consider it the best preparation in the World, and confidently recommend it to all who may be afflicted.

JAMES L. HODGE, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Albany.
H. L. MURRAY, Captain of the steamboat Swiftsure,
A. HITCHCOCK, Captain of steamboat U. States, &c., &c., &c.

For sale, at No. 7 Third street, opposite the Henrie House, by J. D. DOUGHTY,
nov 19 d&w-1m Druggist.

New and Superior Articles for Colds and Coughs.—BURNETT'S CONCENTRATED HOREHOUND CANDY AND ICELAND MOSS DITTO—Two articles of superior excellence manufactured wholesale and retail at the Old Stand on Fifth street, near Vine.

The above articles are composed of so many different ingredients all conducive to their ultimate end (viz) the ABOLISHING—(*oh that one idea*) the cough, that the public are particularly requested never to ask what the composition is, but to

"Taste it and try it—
And if they don't like it, never to buy it."

N. B.—**Wedding Cakes** of all sorts and sizes on hand and made to order as usual, and packed or delivered in any State of the Union or TEXAS.
sep 19 d-w

THE SLAVEHOLDER'S RELIGION—By Samuel Brooke, for sale at the Printing Office of A G. Sparhawk, corner 4th and Sycamore streets.
nov 25-daw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The subscriber has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Henry Harrison, late of Hamilton county deceased, of which appointment all persons will take notice.
WILLIAM HARRISON,
nov 25-3tw Administrator, &c.

CINCINNATI BELL AND BRASS FOUNDRY.—The subscriber will furnish BELLS, of all sizes, of superior quality, for CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, STEAM BOATS, &c.; which he will warrant, for clear richness, brilliancy of tone, and durability. cannot be equalled by any manufactured elsewhere in the West; and at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

Brass, Copper, and Composition CASTINGS, made to order, in a superior manner, at a short notice.
GEO. L. HANKS.
nov 10 wly Columbia st., east of Ludlow.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.—IRISH MELODIES, by Thomas Moore, with the original prefatory letter on Music, one elegant miniature volume with a portrait, 38 cts. These celebrated Melodies are too well known and appreciated to need eulogy.

PRACTICAL PIETY; Or, the Influence of the Heart on the Conduct of Life, by Hannah More. Two elegant miniature vols. Price 75 cts.

"Practical Piety" has always been considered the most attractive, eloquent and edifying of all this celebrated writer's productions.

I PROMESSI SPOSI: or The Bethrothed Lovers—translated from the Italian of Alessandro Manzoni, complete in two handsome vols. 12mo. Price $1.—Forming Nos. 2 and 3 of "Appleton's Literary Miscellany."

"It is a work considered quite as remarkable by the world of letters as the novel of "Waverly" in our own land."—*British Critic.*

DERBY, BRADLEY & CO.
nov 25 113 Main st., west side, bet'n 3d & 4th.

ICE CUTTING MACHINE.—The subscriber has purchased the exclusive right to use Wyeth's Ice Cutting Machine in Ohio and Kentucky, now used in all the extensive Ice establishments about Boston, as will be seen by the following:

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14, 1845.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Nathaniel J. Wyeth, being the original inventor and patentee of certain machines for cutting Ice, entitled as follows, viz: "An Improvement in the Machine for Cutting Ice," secured by patent dated December 1st, 1840, and "Improvement in Ice Cutting and Marking," secured by patent dated October 25th, 1843, have conveyed to Enoch B. Scott, of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, all my right for said two inventions for the States of Ohio and Kentucky. (Signed.) NATH'L J. WYETH.

All persons are cautioned against using the said Machines without my permission.

In accordance with the above, I am now prepared to sell rights or machines for cutting Ice, in the States of Ohio and Kentucky. E. B. SCOTT,
nov 25-3tw N. E. corner Canal and Twelfth sts.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY ss. Court of Common Pleas.—SARAH JANE SWETT *vs.* EDMUND T. SWETT.—Divorce.—Be it remembered, that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1845, the above-named Mary Jane Swett filed in the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, a certain petition in Chancery against the said Edmund T. Swett, praying therein to be divorced from him, said Edmund T. Swett, and assigning therein for cause of divorce, gross neglect of duty.

The said Edmund T. Swett is hereby notified to be and appear before the Hon. the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas on the second day of February, 1846, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard in his absence, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

Attest: E. C. ROLL, Clerk H. C.,
J. M. MCMASTER, Deputy.
JOHN JOLLIFFE, Sol. for Petitioners.
Cincinnati, Nov. 25, 1845.—w6w

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory,
NO. 100 MAIN STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.
feb 8 ly d-w

DOYLE & DICKEY'S

PACKET
BOAT LINE.

DAILY between Cincinnati and Toledo. The above Line of Packets have commenced making Daily trips on the Miami Canal, from Cincinnati to Toledo. *Through in two and a half days*, (distance 247 miles.) Travelers going South, or those from the South going to Niagara Falls, New York, Boston, or any of the Eastern Cities, will find this route much Cheaper and Quicker than any other route now traveled between Cincinnati and the Lakes. Connecting with the Steam Boats to and from Toledo, without detention. Fare, including board, $7 50.

These Packets are new and elegantly furnished, and commanded by experienced and gentlemanly Captains. Families traveling will find the Boats admirably arranged for comfort and convenience. *aug 30* d-w

Bartlett's Commercial College.—We have Colleges in Cincinnati of various descriptions.—There are the rival *Cincinnati* and *Woodward* Colleges, 'teaching the *young idlers* how to *shoot*;' there are the rival medical Colleges, the Ohio *regular*, on Sixth st. and the BOTANICO MEDICAL or *Steam*, at the Bazaar, and we have the Law College of Judge Walker, which, without making as much disturbance in the community as some of the rest, is doing much to prepare young law students thoroughly for their arduous and responsible profession. But it may be news to some of my subscribers, as it certainly will be to three-fourths of the citizens at large, that we have also a COMMERCIAL COLLEGE where young accountants are regularly, systematically, and thoroughly trained to the theory and practice of Book-keeping; and having passed through the course are examined, and if found duly proficient, receive regular *diplomas*. This is the Commercial College of R. M. Bartlett, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets.

This establishment fell under my notice in my explorations a few weeks since, and I have been led to examine its operations for the purpose of ascertaining whether any system of teaching Book-keeping can accomplish what they all profess,—to prepare young men for taking charge actually of a set of books, and mastering the whole subject of keeping accounts. I must confess, I have shared largely in the popular notion, that though you may learn all you can from systems of book-keeping, you must begin again when you enter a counting house to keep the books.

What I have seen here, and have learned from young men who have been educated by Mr. Bartlett, has satisfied me that this is an unjust prejudice, although it is undoubtedly true, that the system of teaching under most professors of the science has laid a foundation for it. I will give the statistical part of the subject first, for the purpose of rendering apparent, as well as sustaining, the conclusions to which I have come respecting this Commercial College.

Mr. R. M. Bartlett, I have learned, has been engaged in this business for the last twelve years, eight years of which he has been established in Cincinnati. During that period, twelve hundred students have gone through the collegiate course, averaging one hundred to each year. From eight to ten weeks serve for a young man of ordinary capacity to become familiar, theoretically and practically, with the system he teaches. A share of the young men who study here, find employment in this city as book-keepers, but many of them are persons who reside abroad, and come here to qualify themselves for employment at home. Others again, after going through the course here, are sought out by application to Mr. B. for situations elsewhere. Not a few are now keeping books in Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Louisville, Natchez, New Orleans, and Mobile, who studied with Mr. Bartlett. Indeed, individuals from his college are now in heavy houses in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

The system of Mr. B. is both analytical and synthetical. It is the taking to pieces as a study, a complicated but exact machine, to contemplate and learn the relation of the several parts to each other and to the machine, and the putting it together to make it operate accurately, and without embarrassment. With this view, the student is required to give a reason for every thing he does, to take up an every day transaction and put it through the books to its final close, to show why one given entry is accurate or any other one incorrect, in short, under the severest drilling, to render it apparent that he has mastered the theory of Book-keeping, as well as reduced it to practice.

I have conversed with several young men who have been taught here, and have now charge of books in various counting rooms here of pork merchants, wholesale dry goods and grocery stores, auction houses, &c., and their testimony is clear, uniform and ample, that they have acquired with Mr. Bartlett, not only the correct system of keeping accounts, but have become prepared to apply it to any set of books which they found opened in the various establishments in which they took desks.

One of these at the age of sixteen was found competent to take charge of the whole counting-house operations, and has conducted them to the satisfaction of his employers for several years since. He is yet hardly of legal age, and performs now, what was formerly the work of two persons in the counting room.

Mr. Bartlett is not only engaged in qualifying those whom he has taught from the commencement of their studies, but has frequently been called on to take individuals through their courses, who have wasted time and money under incompetent or merely theoretical teachers.

In another column of this day's "Advertiser," will be found certificates from members of firms, or book-keepers in the various business houses of Cincinnati, which fully corroborate many of the positions I have taken in this article. [nov 24

Read what Sherman's Lozenges have Done!!—Mr. Day, boot-maker, No. 20 Tillary street, Brooklyn, suffered greatly for 18 months with emaciation, debility, sickness of the stomach, loss of appetite, shooting pains in the bowels, his stomach rejected almost every kind of food except sugar. He had been attended by various physicians, and for two months by the professors in the University, and all to no purpose.

On reading Dr. Sherman's book descriptive of the symptoms of worms, he thought they met his case; so he purchased a box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges. A few doses brought away, as he judged, two quarts of Worms, and entirely cured him. A multitude of similar cases might be mentioned, where children and adults had suffered all but death from the worms, and nothing gave relief but Sherman's Lozenges.

Three Different Persons Cured of Worms by the use of One Box of Sherman's Lozenges.—Messrs. G. F. T. & CO., 147 Main street, Cincinnati, Gentlemen:—My wife has been afflicted with worms from the age of three years, and has never been without them. She resided at Middletown, Butler county. At times she has been so afflicted with worms, as to require the attendance of two of the best physicians in the place—one doctoring her for one complaint, and one for another; but getting worse, she removed to Madison, and was under the hands of two of the most celebrated physicians of that place; but all did her no good. She came to Cincinnati some time since, and began to despair of getting better, indeed, she had got so bad the worms came up in her throat—her sufferings became almost intolerable. Hearing of the many cures performed by Sherman's Lozenges, she thought that she would try them. I stepped in your store, last August, and got a box of the Worm Lozenges, and I have every reason to rejoice that I did so. She took but ONE HALF BOX, when worms came from her in bunches. I could not be positive, but I suppose that there were from fifty to sixty in each bunch. The last dose brought several white worms, from 12 to 15 inches long. She began to get well, and felt better than she had for many years. Being cured, she gave the ballance of the box to a neighbor by the name of Herald, who lives a short distance from us, who has two children, one five and the other two years of age, who were much troubled with worms, and I have heard since, that by the time they had used up the box, both children were entirely cured."

The above is from R. Richards, Lawrence st., near Front.

G. F. THOMAS,
Sole Agent for Cincinnati,
No. 147 Main st., bet'n Third & Fourth.
nov 17 d-w Opposite Gazette Office.

CANTON TEA COMPANY.

CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THIS day received, by G. F. THOMAS, Agent, a fresh supply of *EXTRA FINE TEAS.*

Comprising—Howqua's Mixture;
Delicious Oolong;
Very Fine Gunpowder;
Do do Imperial;
Fine Old Hyson;
Do Young Hyson.

We would observe to all lovers of Pure and Unmixed Teas, that the Canton Co.'s Teas are warranted in every case, and that every package has on it the following:

If this Tea does not give perfect satisfaction, please return it and get your money. G. F. THOMAS
nov 19 d-w 23 Fourth st.

HOMONY.—10 brls prime Homony, in Store, and for sale by JOHN F. DAIR & CO.
no 24 Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore sts.

PADGETT & MACY, 167 *Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets*, have received an additional supply of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of—

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SATINETS.

Wool bl'k, blue, Inv green, mix'd and drab Cloths;
Super French black do;
Do plain and fig'd wool bl'k Beaver do;
Gold mixed Tweed do do;
Super wool bl'k, blue, and mixed Cassimeres;
Fancy plaid and striped do;
Plain and plaid Tweed Cloths, for boys' wear;
Do. do Satinets do do.

PLAID GOODS.

Super plaid and fig'd French Cloaking;
Rich gala Plaids;
Plaid Cashmeres and Mouslin de Laines;
High col'd plaid Twilled Ginghams.

DRESS GOODS.

Rich patterns French Cashmeres;
Shaded striped do;
New style Mouslin de Laines;
Rich striped and plaid Silks;
Do black and blue black do;
Do 4-4 Gro de Rhine do;
Do 4-4 It. Lutestring do;
Black and col'd Lustres;
French, Scotch and Manchester Ginghams;
French, English and American Prints.

SHAWLS.

Super Cashmere and Terkeri Shawls;
Do Brocha do;
Do plain and emb'd Thibet do;
Do do do M. de Laine do;
Do do do Cassimere do;
Do do and fig'd Silk do.

BLANKETS, &c.

Super 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Mackinaw Blankets;
Do do do do do Whitney do;
Do Green Mackinaw do;
Do Crib and Cradle do;
11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Counterpanes;
4-4 Furniture Dimity;
English and American Furniture Calico.

LINEN GOODS.

8-4 Damask and Snow drop Table Linen;
Super Damask Linen Table Cloths and Napkins;
Huckerback, Scotch and Russia Diaper;
10-4 and 12-4 Barnsley Sheeting;
5-4 and 6-4 Russia do;
9-8 and 5-4 Pillow Case Linen;
Super soft finished and dressed Irish Linens.

MOREENS, &c.

Drab, Scarlet, Green and Blue Damask Moreen;
Do do do Watered do;
White, drab and black do do for Skirts;
Super black Lasting;
Buff and scarlet French Drapery Chintz;
Super emb'd Drapery Muslins;
Rich patterns emb'd Window Curtains;
Do embossed cloth Table Covers.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &c.

Cotton, Merino and Saxony wool Drawers;
Do do do do Shirts;
Super Silk Drawers and Shirts;
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Winter Gloves;
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery.

DOMESTICS.

3-4 and 4-4 Tickings;
6-4 and 12-4 bleached Sheetings;
9-8 and 5-4 Pillow Case Muslins;

And a general assortment of seasonable Goods, all of which will be sold low. nov 8 d-w1m

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Cincinnati and Hamilton Turnpike Company, are hereby notified that an election of six Directors will take place on *Monday, 5th January*, 1846, at the house of Tunis Cooks, in Burlington, Hamilton County, Ohio.
nov 24 A. GRANT, Secretary.

MEDICINE CHESTS—*For Steamboats and Plantations.*—Medicine Chests of all sizes, filled with the best Medicines, with a Book on the Symptoms and Treatment of Diseases, for sale by
GEO. H. BATES & Co.,
nov 24 Corner of Main and Front.

POTATOES! POTATOES!—200 brls of fine Potatoes, in prime shipping order, for sale by
nov 20 GEO. B. MILTENBERGER.

J. LYLBURN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS AND PALM LEAF HATS,
No. 348 Main street, East side, above Eighth.

ALWAYS on hand an extensive assortment of Men, Women and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c., of every description, Eastern, Philadelphia and Cincinnati make. For sale very low by the case, dozen and single pair.

Just received, a few dozen Curracoa Kid Slippers, Morocco Welts and Buskins, Philadelphia make, to which we would invite the attention of the public.

Also, a general assortment of Florence, Rutland, Braid, Neapolitan, Devon and Pedal Straw, Balzareen, Cypress and Willow Bonnets, Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks &c., at the manufacturer's prices.

Call and see. Remember No. 348 Main street, above Eighth. sep 5 3md-w

NEW STORE.—The sign of the GOLDEN HAT, No. 234 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

To obtain the latest fashion of Beaver, Otter, Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Moleskin, and a general assortment of Fur and Cloth Caps and Hats, of the best materials, the citizens and Country Merchants will do well to call and look at our Stock, before purchasing elsewhere. HAZELTON & McKENZIE,
sep 4 daw 1y Manufacturers, Cincinnati.

BUCK'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

THE Subscribers have now on hand an assortment of the above celebrated COOKING STOVES, and feel confident that they can supply persons wishing to buy Cooking Stoves, at *Wholesale or Retail*, with the most perfect article in the Western country. It possesses all the advantages of any other Stove now in use, with at least one-third more oven, which is heated with perfect uniformity, in every part. There are flues in the oven so constructed, as to carry off the steam arising from the cooking of various kinds of Meats, into the pipe, thereby preventing the mixture of flavors. The economy, convenience, and despatch, in all the operations of Cooking, render this Stove decidedly the most preferable to any other ever offered to the public.

For the operation of this Stove, we respectfully refer to the following persons having it in use:

C Bates, Geo Shillito, J C Norris, E Woodruff, Josiah Drake, O Aldrich, M Peckham, M Hunt, F Diserens, Smith, Morris Cromeline, B Sterret, M Broadwell, Rev Dr Aydelott, Dr Woodward, Thos T Whitehead, M Moore, R P Donogh, Dr Rives, Charles Fisher, Wm Culbertson, J B Perine, Augustus Isham, Abraham Palmer, Weatherby & Young, Robert H Moorehead, David T Disney, Wm Kraus, C Openheimer, S McGechin, Sullivan & Scott, H F Maybaum, Joseph Goodloe, J H Merriweather, Mrs Bogert, John Owen, Dr J Allen, Adolph Louis, A Fithian, Alphonzo Taft, John T Brooke, Nelson Norris, Dave Gwynne, Edgar M Gregory, Chas E Morse, John Sharp, A Cutter, Francis Whitton, J C Geisendorf, J Kendall, J W Taylor, W J Maderia, W T Jones, M F McClure, J F Sanford, Jacob Snyder, W W Wilson, J K McNickle, Louis Krouskoph, Philip Hinkle, Peter Campbell, Dr Richards, D B Lupton, Wm Woods, R McMore, J D Carpenter, Miss Harts, — Decamp, John Kugler, — Collum, Mr Cook, C D Coffin, Samuel R Hamilton, Cha W Cady, Dr A Curtis, — Jones, Wm Goldsmith, John Jameison, J G Anthony, John Hilton, — Harrison, B McLenan, Jas Pullan, Stephen Burrows, Charles Conahan, James Kolp, David Stoddard, Mr Whiteside, Gen John Snyder, S Menken, R D Clark, Wm H H Taylor, Jos Abraham, Mr Padget, S B Hayden, J L Van Doren, Richard Page, Stephen Wilder, Jonathan Stabler, Sam Ewat (Ky), J P Chamberlain, Daniel Carey, J D & S Bascom, Franklin House; Wm Arnold, Walnut st. House; H F Clark, Howard House; J L Sasser, Main st. House; Miss Hanmer, Marshall House.

nov 20 1y d-w] ANDREWS & HAVEN,
No 14 Columbia street, bet. Main & Sycamore.

ANDREW C. HERRON,
Land and General Agent,
Third Street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, O.,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to devote his whole attention to the Sale, Exchange and Purchase of Real Estate, Produce, Merchandise, Goods and Property of every description, Negociating Loans, Renting Farms, Stores, Dwelling Houses, Offices &c. Writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, Leases, Letters, &c., &c. And executing with despatch and economy all matters confided to his Agency.

All letters to insure attention, should be post paid.

N. B.—Charges in all cases will be liberal.
feb 10 1yd-w-is ANDREW C. HERRON.

BURNS AND SCALDS, Piles, Sore Eyes, Salt Rheum, Tetter, AND Pain AND Inflammation of all kinds, will be immediately relieved by the application of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

If we deemed it necessary, we could publish *hundreds* of certificates of cures performed by this valuable salve, and although it is but a short time since it has been introduced here, we have already the names of several esteemed citizens who have tested its merits and have kindly permitted us to refer to them. We are aware that great prejudice exists in relation to patent medicines of all kinds, and that many people will submit to much suffering, rather than avail themselves of what they consider a "*humbug.*" It is unquestionably true that many medicines of little or no merit are forced into notice by sheer *puffing*, but people who purchase once, are not often *caught* the second time. The best evidence in regard to the merits of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, is the fact that whoever buys a box, almost invariably *comes after another* and recommends it to his friends. We do not wish people to take our assertion for this, but inquire of any one who has used the salve and they will have the proof. It is *warranted* to extract the pain from the worst Burn or Scald *instantly*, and heal it *without a scar.*

Be careful to avoid the miserable trash prepared by a notorious firm in New York and purporting to be the genuine Pain Extractor.

Let the afflicted buy only of Mr. Dalley's published Agents, and they will not get a spurious article.

JAS. GALE HUBBELL,
General Agent for Ohio,
Fourth street, 3 doors west of Main.

Sold also in Cincinnati by Wayne & Pleis, J. D. Doughty, S. H. Parvin, J. S. Davidson, J. Dennard, W. B. Chapman, H. S. Allen, and Charles Collins; and in Covington by T. Bird and T. A. Wise. oct 28 d-w

DOOR-PLATES.

EVERY HOUSE Should have a Door Plate.—The attention of Housekeepers and others is solicited to an entirely new article for this purpose, recently made and introduced in Philadelphia, and now first offered in this City. Its advantages are obvious, in respect to COST, general appearance, and labor-saving: and the Public are particularly requested to examine them. They may be found at the Jewelry Store of PALMER & SMITH, 119 Main street, and E. H. HILL'S, 155 Main street—who are prepared to furnish them in every style of letter. [nov 24 3m d-w

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—A large supply of COMMON QUEENSWARE, such as—Painted Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, Edged Plates, Twiflers and Muffins, Edged Dishes and Bakers, Dipped and Common White Bowls and Pitchers; Low-priced Printed Plates, Twiflers and Muffins, &c.

ALSO—Low-priced plain and pressed Tumblers; press'd Salts; pressed Pepper's, Vinegar's, and Mustard's; plain pint and half pint Molasses Cans.

ALSO—Quart Bottles and pint and half pint Flasks. Selected for the Country Trade, and for sale, at small advance on cost.

Give us your call, Gentlemen; we mean to accommodate you. McELROY & WHEELER,
nov 22 w No 253 Main st., 3d door below 6th.

MR. MANSFIELD'S NEW BOOK.—WM. H. MOORE & CO., publish this day, THE LEGAL RIGHTS, LIABILITIES AND DUTIES OF WOMAN; with an Introductory History of their Legal condition in the Hebrew, Roman and Feudal Civil Systems, including the Law of Marriage and Divorce, the social relations of Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, of Guardian and Ward and of Employer and Employed. By E. D. Mansfield, A. M., late Professor of History in the Cincinnati College, author of the Political Grammar, Corresponding Member of the National Institute, etc. 1 vol. 12mo. Law style and in cloth. This day published by
WM. H. MOORE,
nov 24 110 Main st., Gazette Buildings.

GEO. McELROY and B. D. WHEELER, Under the firm of "*McElroy & Wheeler*," at No. 253 Main street, are now opening from latest importations, a new and splendid assortment of

EARTHEN AND CHINA WARE,

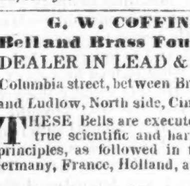
consisting in part of White Granite, light Blue printed, Blue Raised figured, and the much admired deep *Flowing Blue* Dining Tea and Toilet Ware, all of which will be sold at the lowest city prices, in sets or separate pieces to suit purchasers.

ALSO—White enameled, raised figured and painted China Teas and Tea Sets, which we offer at reduced prices.

ALSO—Tea Trays, Waiters, Spoons, and Table Cutlery, selected especially for city retail trade. nov 7

ADMINISTRATORS of PETER HANN, deceased, *vs.* THE HEIRS OF PETER HANN, deceased.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, of Hamilton county, Ohio, the undersigned will offer for sale on Tuesday, the Sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1845, at 12 M., at the door of the Court-house in Cincinnati, two LOTS, situate in the town of Harrison, Hamilton county, Ohio, and numbered on the Plat of said town, thirty-six and forty nine. The lot No. 36 is appraised at the sum of fifty dollars, and lot No. 49 at the sum of one hundred and forty dollars. Terms of sale—half cash, and half in one year, with interest, secured by a mortgage upon the property.

WILLIAM B. HANN &
LEWIS CHANDLER, *Adm'rs of Peter Hann*
nov 18
STORER & GWYNNE, *Att'ys.* w4t



G. W. COFFIN,
Bell and Brass Founder,
DEALER IN LEAD & ZINC,
Columbia street, between Broadway and Ludlow, North side, Cincinnati.

THESE Bells are executed upon true scientific and harmonical principles, as followed in the first Bell Foundries of Germany, France, Holland, and England.

N. B. Bells are now offered to the public cheaper than they ever were before in the United States.

Persons wishing any article in his line will find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. oct 29 wly

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Undersigned entered into Partnership on Nov. 4th, 1845, under the name of A. TROWBRIDGE & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the Grocery and Provision Business,—at the old and well known stand of A. Trowbridge, Corner of Race and Canal streets.

A. TROWBRIDGE.
nov 18 1d-2w WM. A. TROWBRIGE.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—By virtue of an Order from the Court of Common Pleas of the STATE OF OHIO, I shall offer, at public sale and out-cry, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of DECEMBER, 1845, at Eleven o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Court-House door in Cincinnati, all the undivided one fourth part of the following described Leasehold premises, situated in the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, viz.—

The Lot of Ground, measuring seventy-two feet in front, on the north side of High street, and extending back northerly, the same width in rear as in front along the westerly side of Lock street one hundred and twenty feet, together with so much water power, at the fourth Lock from the Ohio river, on the Miami canal, corner of High and Lock streets, to be used on said Lot, so herein before described as may be necessary for Three run of Stones, as measured by the State of Ohio, subject to a ground rent of two hundred and seventy dollars per year, and a water rent of six hundred dollars per year, in all, 870 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in accordance with the lease under which the same is held for 99 years, from the first day of Nov. 1836, renewable forever. Said one undivided fourth part of said Leasehold premises are sold subject to the assigned dower of Sarah Haughton of Eighteen Dollars per annum.

Terms of sale—One-third on the first day of November 1846; one-third on the first day of November 1847; and one-third of purchase money on the first day of November 1848, secured by mortgage on the premises.—Valuation, $750.

SARAH HAUGHTON,
Guardian of ANN HAUGHTON, and
nov 12, 1845. OTHERS, Minors, &c.

DANIEL B. PIERSON,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
ON PLUM STREET, BETWEEN COURT AND TWELFTH.

PINE BOARD AND PLANK, Poplar Joist Scantling and Lath. Dressed Flooring Boards, Pine Shingles and Gutter Timber, constantly on hand.
oct 13 d-wtf-is

SUNDRIES.—150 Boxes Raisins;
200 Drums Smyrna Figs; 10 Baskets Naples do.;
20 Kegs Grapes; 5 Cases Prunes;
30 Boxes Citron; 15 Boxes Zante Currants;
15 Bags Brazil Nuts; 10 Bags E. Walnuts;
5 Bags Almonds; 10 do Filberts.

Landing from Steamers Allegheny Mail, and New Hampshire; and for sale by ROSS & RICKER,
nov 20 d-w Main st. near 9th.

THE COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY,—(FIRE AND MARINE.)—Capital $300,000; $140,000 paid in.

DIRECTORS.

Joel Buttles, N. H. Swayne,
Moses Jewett, Anthony S. Chew,
Demas Adams, —— Dodridge,
Justin Morrison, —— Comstock,
Horatio G. Phillips, William Miner,
E. P. Drake, Prentis Dow,
Warren Jenkins.

WILLIAM MINER, President.
A. S. CHEW, Secretary.

As Agent for the above Company, in this City, I am prepared to take Risks against loss by Fire, upon buildings and other property. Also, Marine Risks upon the Western Waters, and by Canal or Sea, to and from the Eastern cities, also upon the Hulls of Steamboats, Engines, &c., and upon Cargoes by Flat or Keel Boat, upon the most favorable terms.

This Company having adopted the following scale of Return Premiums on all Policies which shall have expired without loss to the Company, viz;

SCALE OF RETURN PREMIUMS.

On all SINGLE Premiums either in the Fire or Marine Department,
On GROSS ANNUAL Premiums from $500 to $2,000, 12½ per c.
On GROSS ANNUAL Premiums amounting to $2,000 and upwards, 15 per cent.

All persons insured in this office will thus be enabled to share largely in the profits of the Company without incurring any individual risk whatever.

The large amount of Capital actually PAID IN enables this Company to meet any loss that may occur, in the most prompt manner. All losses of this agency will be paid by the undersigned at his office in this city.

JOHN BURGOYNE, Agent,
Office on Front st., bet'n Main and Sycamore,
jan 21 1yd&w Cincinnati, O.

WASHINGTON IRON FOUNDERY.—J. BEVAN & CO., Proprietors of the Washington Iron Foundery, corner of Vine and Centre sts., Cincinnati, would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Grist and Saw Mill Castings, Carding and Cotton Machine do.; Gearing for horse powers. Peacock's, Sloop, and other most approved Plough Castings; Lard Plates and Kettles, Cistern Tops, Vault Grates, Attic Ornaments, Fan Mill Irons, Wheelbarrow Wheels, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, &c., with every other variety of Castings, usually called for in their line.

Having associated with them Messrs. James Todd and Alexander Scott, for the purpose of carrying on the Finishing Business under the name of *Bevan, Scott & Co.*; and having purchased the Engine Shop and Fixtures of Messrs. James Wilson & Co., corner of Seventh and Smith sts., we are prepared to furnish Cotton, Hay, Lard, Tobacco, Cider, and Fuller's Press Screws; Engines for Saw Mills, and other purposes; Straub's Patent Portable Corn and Flouring Mills, with other Mill Works generally; also, STRAUB'S Patent Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, made and repaired. Also, Corn Shellers and Corn Crushers, of the most approved patterns, with any other kinds of Machinery built to order, that might be called for in our line.

All of which we will warrant as to materials and workmanship, equal to any done in the city.
feb 20-daw-1y

FRUIT TREES, SHRUBBERY, &c.—ELY & CAMPBELL, AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, No. 23 Lower Market street, will keep constantly on hand and for sale, all descriptions of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. such as Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, Cherry, and Quince Trees; Currant, Gooseberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry Bushes; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Bulbous Roots, Roses, and Green House Plants.

ORDERS for any of the above received at all times, and promptly executed.

Trees and Shrubbery will be carefully packed in shipping order.

☞As E. & C. are in no way interested in any of the Nurseries of the City, care will be taken to select from the best in every instance. [nov 14 d&w 4½m

A GREAT BLESSING AT LAST ARRIVED.—McELROY & WHEELER, 253 Main street, have just received on consignment, as sole Agents, a quantity of N. H. DOWNES' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR—the great Northern remedy for Consumption, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bleeding, and all other Diseases of the Lungs.

Pamphlets detailing cures and other information, to be had gratis. nov 11 d2aw—w6m

AMERICAN OIL,
Or MEDICINE OF NATURE.

THIS OIL is obtained from a well near Burksville, Ky., at the depth of 185 feet below the earth's surface, and 170 feet through a solid rock. It was readily supposed that it contained some medical virtues, and has been used with unparalleled success, and is most highly recommended in the treatment of Inflammatory Rheumatism, Burns or Scalds, Cholic, Piles, &c. So far as the proprietors of the American Oil can learn, from those who have used the Oil, it has never been known to fail curing the above complaints. It is also a valuable remedy for the following diseases, viz; Deafness, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Phthisic, Scald Head, Cancers, Weak and Sore Eyes, Bruises, Fresh Cuts or Sprains, Dropsy, Pains in the Breast and Side, Tetter, Influenza, and all Chronic diseases and impurities of the blood. There being perfect safety in its use, it is hoped none will decline availing themselves of its benefits. Beware of the Seneca Oil; put in American Oil Bottles, and labelled the American Oil; it resembles the American Oil, but possesses none of its virtues or healing powers. We have a great many certificates from many of our citizens, testifying to the virtues of this Oil.

The genuine article can be obtained of the subscriber, on the south side of Eighth street, Cincinnati, one door east of Walnut, Cincinnati, who is the only authorized Agent for the State of Ohio, for the next five years.

THOMAS EVERETT.

N. B.—Agents wanted for every County in the State.

Cincinnati, August 18th, 1845.

ASTONISHING CURE OF ERYSIPELAS OF SIXTEEN YEARS' STANDING. Mr. Everett—Sir: This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Erysipelas for sixteen years; during that time I have employed many of our most eminent physicians and have spent a large amount of money, but continued to get worse daily, until last February I was brought to my bed and given up by my physicians. I had become so sore and swollen that I could not bear my clothes on me, and had lain in that situation for four or five weeks, in such pain that I could not sleep, nor get any ease from any remedy that the physicians could give me. I also applied sweet cream; but that was too severe. In April I heard of the AMERICAN OIL. I procured a bottle and commenced using it by bathing and taking it internally, and in less than one week I was able to walk eight or ten squares, and in two weeks I was perfectly restored. I still continue well. It has been used in the family where I board for rheumatism, and for weak and inflamed sore eyes, and proved an effectual cure. I would recommend all that are afflicted to give it a trial.

This from your friend, JAMES H. DEAN,
Catharine, between John and Smith sts.

Cincinnati, October 10th, 1845.

This is to certify that I have had a sore leg for six or seven years. It was sometimes so bad that I was not able to walk. I have employed several physicians, and tried a great many remedies; some would relieve me for awhile, but nothing that I have tried has done me so much good as the American Oil, which I applied externally and internally once a day. When I commenced using the Oil my leg was swelled very much and was a very dark purple from my knee down below my ankle joint and had lost pretty much all feeling, and the ankle joint was stiff so that I could not move it; before I had used the Oil three weeks my ankle joint was loose and my flesh a natural color and it is now entirely well. I have recommended it to several of my friends since and it has proved good in every case. I would advise all that are afflicted to give it a trial, for I have used it for other complaints besides my leg and it proved good. G. H. BRAUMSHI,
ap 1 d-wly Walnut between 13 and 14 sts

The Fag, or Oliver, the Creole Boy.

There was at this time at Westminster, a little boy, of the name of Oliver, a Creole, lively, intelligent, open-hearted and affectionate in the extreme, but rather passionate in his temper, and adverse to application. His *literary* education had been strangely neglected before he came to school, so that his ignorance of the common rudiments of spelling, reading, grammar, and arithmetic, made him the laughing-stock of the school. The poor boy felt inexpressible shame and anguish; his cheek burned with blushes, when every day in the public class he was ridiculed and disgraced; but his dark complexion, perhaps, prevented those blushes from being noticed by his companions, otherwise they certainly would have suppressed, or would have endeavored to repress, some of their insulting peals of laughter. He suffered no complaint or tear to escape him in public; but his book was sometimes blistered with the tears that fell when nobody saw them: what was worse than all the rest, he found insurmountable difficulties at every step in his grammar. He was unwilling to apply to any of his more learned companions for explanations or assistance. He began to sink into despair of his own abilities, and to imagine that he must forever remain, what indeed he was every day called, a dunce. He was usually flogged three times a week. Day after day brought no relief, either to his bodily or mental sufferings: at length his honest pride yielded, and he applied to one of the elder scholars for help. The boy to whom he applied was Augustus Holloway, Alderman Holloway's son, who was acknowledged to be one of the best Latin scholars at Westminster. He readily helped Oliver in his exercises, but he made him pay most severely for this assistance by the most tyrannical usage; and, in all his tyranny, he thought himself fully justifiable, because little Oliver, besides his other misfortunes, had the misfortune to be a fag.

There may be—though many schoolboys will perhaps think it scarcely possible—there may be, in the compass of the civilized world, some persons so barbarously ignorant as not to know what is meant by the term fag. To these it may be necessary to explain, that at some English schools it is the custom that all little boys, when they first go to school, should be under the dominion of the elder boys. These little boys are called fags, and are forced to wait upon and obey their master-companions. Their duties vary in different schools. I have heard of its being customary, in some places, to make use of a fag regularly in the depth of winter instead of a warming-pan, and to send the shivering urchin through ten or twenty beds successively, to take off the chill of cold for their luxurious masters. They are expected in most schools to run off all the elder boys' errands, to be ready at their call, and to do all their high behests. They must never complain of being tired, or their complaints will, at least, never be regarded, because, as the etymology of the word implies, it is their business to be tired. The substantive *fag* is not to be found in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; but the verb to fag is there a verb neuter, from fatigo, Latin, and is there explained to mean, "to grow weary, to faint with weariness." This is all the satisfaction we can, after the most diligent research, afford the curious and learned reader upon the subject of *fags* in general.

In particular, Mr. Augustus Holloway took great delight in teasing his fag, little Oliver. One day it happened that young Howard and Holloway were playing at ninepins together, and little Oliver was within a few yards of them, sitting under a tree, with a book upon his knees, anxiously trying to make out his lesson. Holloway, whenever the ninepins were thrown down, called to Oliver, and made him come from his book and set them up again: this he repeatedly did, in spite of Howard's remonstrances, who always offered to set up the ninepins, and who said it teased the poor little fellow to call him every minute from what he was about.

"Yes," said Holloway, "I know it teases him—that I see plain enough, by his running so fast back to his *form* like a hare—there he is, *squatting* again: halloo! halloo! come, start again here," cried Holloway: "you haven't done yet: bring me the bowl, halloo!"

Howard did not at all enjoy the diversion of hunting the poor boy about in this manner, and he said with some indignation, "How is it possible, Holloway, that the boy can get his lesson if you interrupt him every instant?"

"Pooh! what signifies his foolish lesson?"

"It signifies a great deal to him," replied Howard: "you know what he suffered this morning because he had not it."

"Suffered! why, what did he suffer?" said ... upon whose memory the sufferings ... no very deep impression. "O, ...—you mean, he was flogged: more shame for him!—why did not he mind and get his lesson better?"

"I had not time to understand it rightly," said Oliver, with a deep sigh; "and I don't think I shall have time to-day either."

"More shame for you," repeated Holloway: "I'll lay you any bet on earth I get all you have to get in three minutes."

"Ah, you, to be sure," said Oliver, in a tone of great humiliation; "but then you know what a difference there is between you and me."

Holloway misunderstood him; and thinking he meant to allude to the difference in their age, instead of the difference in their abilities, answered sharply,

"When I was your age, do you think I was such a dunce as you are, pray?"

"No, that I am sure you never were," said Oliver; "but perhaps you had some good father or mother, or somebody who taught you a little before you came to school."

"I don't remember any thing about that," replied Holloway; "I don't know who was so good as to teach me, but I know I was so good as to learn fast enough, which is a goodness, I've a notion, some folks will never have to boast of—so trot and fetch the bowl for me, do you hear, and set up the ninepins. You've sense enough to do that, have you not? and as for your lesson, I'll drive that into your head by-and-by, if I can," added he, rapping with his knuckles upon the little boy's head.

"As to my lesson," said the boy, putting aside his head from the insulting knuckles, "I had rather try and make it out myself, if I can."

"If you can!" repeated Holloway, sneering: "but we all know you can't."

"Why can't he, Mr. Holloway?" exclaimed Howard, with a raised voice, for he was no longer master of his indignation.

"Why can't he?" repeated Holloway, looking round upon Howard with a mixture of surprise and insolence. "You must answer that question yourself, Mr. Howard, I say he can't."

"And I say he can, and he shall," replied Howard; "and he *shall* have time to learn; he's willing, and, I'll answer for it, able to learn; and he shall not be called a dunce; and he shall have time; and he shall have justice."

"Shall! shall! shall!" retorted Holloway, vociferating with a passion of a different sort from Howard's. "Pray, sir, who allowed you to say *shall* to me? and how dare you to talk in this *here* style to me about justice?—and what business have you, I should be glad to know, to interfere between me and my fag? What right have you to him or his time either? And if I choose to call him a dunce forty times a day, what then? he is a dunce, and he will be a dunce to the end of his days, I say, and who is there thinks proper to contradict me?"

"I," said Howard, firmly; "and I'll do more than contradict you—I'll prove that you are mistaken. Oliver, bring your book to me."

"Oliver, stir at your peril!" cried Holloway, clenching his fist with a menacing gesture: "nobody shall give any help to my fag but myself, sir," added he to Howard.

"I am not going to help him, I am only going to prove to him that he may do it without your help," said Howard.

The little boy sprang forward at these words for his book; but his tormentor caught hold of him, and, pulling him back, said, "He's my fag! do you recollect, sir, he's my fag?"

"Fag or no fag," cried Howard, "you shall not make a slave of him."

"I will! I shall! I will!" cried Holloway, worked up to the height of tyrannical fury: "I will make a slave of him, if I choose—a negro-slave, if I please!"

At the sound of negro-slave, the little Creole burst into tears. Howard sprang forward to free him from his tyrant's grasp: Holloway struck Howard a furious blow, which made him stagger backwards.

"Ay," said Holloway, "learn to stand your ground and fight before you meddle with me, I advise you."

Holloway was an experienced pugilist, and he knew that Howard was not; but before his defiance had escaped his lips he felt his blow returned, and a battle ensued. Howard fought with all his *soul;* but the *body* has something to do, as well as the soul, in the art of boxing, and his body was not yet a match for his adversary's. After receiving more blows than Holloway, perhaps, could have borne, Howard was brought to the ground.

"Beg my pardon, and promise never to interfere between me and my fag any more," said Holloway, standing over him triumphant: "ask my pardon."

"Never," said the fallen hero: "I'll fight you again, in the same cause, whenever you please; I can't have a better;" and he struggled to rise.

Several boys had, by this time, gathered round the combatants, and many admired the fortitude and spirit of the vanquished, though it is extremely difficult to boys, if not to men, to sympathize with the beaten. Everybody called out that Howard had had enough for that night; and though he was willing to have renewed the battle, his adversary was withheld by the omnipotence of public opinion. As to the cause of the combat, some few inquired into its merits, but many more were content with seeing the fray, and with hearing vaguely, that it began about Mr. Howard's having interfered with Mr. Holloway's fag in an impertinent manner.

Howard's face was so much disfigured, and his clothes were so much stained with blood, that he did not wish to present himself in such a deplorable spectacle before his aunt; besides, no man likes to be seen, especially by a woman, immediately after he has been beaten; therefore, he went directly to bed as soon as he got home, but desired that one of his companions, who boarded at Mrs. Howard's, would, if his aunt inquired for him at supper, tell her "that he had been beaten in a boxing-match, but hoped to be more expert after another lesson or two." This lady did not show her tenderness to her nephew by wailing over his disaster: on the contrary, she was pleased to hear that he had fought in so good a cause.

The next morning, as soon as Howard went to school, he saw little Oliver watching eagerly for him.

"Mr. Howard—Charles," said he, catching hold of him; "I've one word to say: let him call me dunce, or slave, or negro, or what he will, don't you mind any more about me—I can't bear to see it," said the affectionate child: "I'd rather have the blows myself, only I know I could not bear them as you did."

Oliver turned aside his head, and Howard, in a playful voice, said, "Why, my little Oliver, I did not think you were such a coward; you must not make a coward of me."

No sooner did the boys go out to play in the evening, than Howard called to Oliver, in Holloway's hearing, and said, "If you want any assistance from me, remember, I'm ready."

"You may be ready, but you are not able," cried Holloway, "to give him any assistance—therefore, you'd better be quiet: remember last night."

"I do remember it perfectly," said Howard, calmly.

"And do you want any more?—Come, then, I'll tell you what, I'll box with you every day if you please, and when you have conquered *me*, you shall have my fag all to yourself, if you please; but till then, you shall have nothing to do with him."

"I take you at your word," said Howard, and a second battle began. As we do not delight in fields of battle, or hope to excel, like Homer, in describing variety of wounds, we shall content ourselves with relating that, after five pitched battles, in which Oliver's champion received bruises of all shapes and sizes, and of every shade of black, blue, green, and yellow, his unconquered spirit still maintained the justice of his cause, and, with as firm a voice as at first, he challenged his constantly victorious antagonist to a sixth combat.

"I thought you had learned by this time," said the successful pugilist, "that Augustus Holloway is not to be conquered by one of *woman breed*." To this taunt Howard made no reply; but whether it urged him to superior exertion, or whether the dear-bought experience of the five preceding days had taught him all the caution that experience only can teach, we cannot determine; but, to the surprise of all the spectators, and to the lively joy of Oliver, the redoubted Holloway was brought, after an obstinate struggle fairly to the ground. Everybody sympathized with the generous victor, who immediately assisted his fallen adversary to rise and offered his hand in token of reconciliation. Augustus Holloway, stunned by his fall, and more by his defeat, returned from the field of battle as fast as the crow dwould let him, who stopped him continually with their impertinent astonishment and curiosity; for though the boasted unconquerable hero had pretty evidently received a black eye, not one person would believe it without looking close in his face; and many would not trust the information of their own senses, but pressed to hear the news confirmed by the reluctant lips of the unfortunate Augustus. In the mean time, little Oliver, a fag no longer, exulting in his liberty, clapped his joyful hands, sang, and capered round his deliverer. "And now," said he, fixing his grateful, affectionate eyes upon Howard; "you will suffer no more for me; and, if you'll let me, I'll be your fag. Do, will you? Pray let me! I'll run of your errands before you can say one, two, three, and away: only whistle for me," said he, whistling, "and I'll hear you, wherever I am. If you only hold up your finger when you want me, I'm sure I shall see it; and I'll always set up your ninepins, and fly for your ball, let me be doing what I will. May I be your fag?"

"Be my *friend!*" said Howard, taking Oliver in his arms, with emotion which prevented him from articulating any other words. The word friend went to the little Creole's heart, and he clung to Howard in silence. To complete his happiness, little Oliver this day obtained permission to board at Mrs. Howard's, so that he was now constantly to be with his protector. Howard's friendship was not merely the sudden enthusiasm of a moment; it was the steady, persevering choice of a manly mind, not the caprice of a school-boy. Regularly, every evening, Oliver brought his books to his friend, who never was too busy to attend to him. Oliver was delighted to find that he understood Howard's manner of explaining: his own opinion of himself rose with the opinion which he saw his instructor had of his abilities. He was convinced that he was not doomed to be a dunce for life; his ambition was rekindled: his industry was encouraged by hope, and rewarded by success. He no longer expected daily punishment, and that worst of all punishments, disgrace. His heart was light, his spirits rose, his countenance brightened with intelligence, and resumed its natural vivacity; to his masters and his companions he appeared a new creature. "What has inspired you?" said one of his masters to him one day, surprised at the rapid development of his understanding—"what has inspired you?"

"My good genius," said the little boy, pointing to Howard.

Turkish Justice.—One day, the Pasha of Aleppo, strolling along and incognito through the Bazaar of Antioch, noticed a merchant who seemed in deep melancholy, and whose whole stock in trade consisted of a great quantity of fox tails.

"What is the cause of your uneasiness?" said the Pasha to the merchant.

"Alas! my master," replied the man, "your servant has been deceived by an Armenian, who sold me these fox tails very dear, assuring me that I should make a good profit on them. And now they have been on my hands for three months: I have not sold one, and I am a ruined man."

"By the head of the sultan," responded the Pasha, "I will put you in a way to sell them all at a high rate, if you will do what I command you. You shall not part with one tail for less than three hundred piasters; and Inshalla, in a few days you will not have one left."

The next day the Pasha sent orders to the corporation of Armenian merchants, requiring them to appear before him forthwith, and commanding them, at the same time, under the severest penalties, that as a token of ignominy due to their knavish commercial dealings, they should all of them wear a foxtail stitched to their hinder parts. The furrier's shop was speedily thronged with customers, to whom he disposed of all his tails at a very handsome profit; and he had the satisfaction of squeezing an exhorbitant sum out of the Armenian who had tricked him.—*Chapman & Hall's Library of Travel.*

Sang Froid.—The army of Mayence was attacked at Tofrou, in 1793, by Charett and Bonchamp, and, unable to resist the superior forces of the Vendeans, retreated and lost its artillery. The Republicans were on the point of being destroyed, as their retreat was about to be cut off. Kleber called the Lieut. Col. Schoudardis: "Take (said he) a company of Grenadiers; stop the enemy at that ravine; you will be killed, but your comrades will be saved."—"*Oui, mon general,*" replied Schoudardis calmly. He marched; held the Vendeans a long time in check; and after prodigies of valor, died with his men on the spot. This "*Oui, mon general*" equals the finest specimens of antiquity.

YELLOW FLINT AND STONE WARE.

U. KENDALL & SONS' Wholesale and Retail Pottery Warehouse, No. 11 Fifth street, and at their Pottery, North end of Race street.

At the above-named places, will be found a full assortment of the best quality of Yellow Flint Ware, and fine Stoneware at the lowest cash prices.

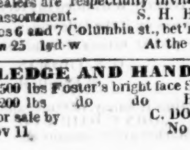
Dealers in the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves.

U. KENDALL & SONS.
nov 7 6md-w Cincinnati.

M. L. SHELDON,
CITY AND COUNTRY LAND BROKER,
Office Fourth Street Hall,
CINCINNATI.

M. L. SHELDON will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate of every description in the City and Country, negotiate Loans, buy and sell Mortgages, discount Notes, &c., &c., upon liberal terms. Persons in the Country or City having Property they wish to dispose of for Cash, or exchange for other Property, will find it to their advantage to send a description of the same to his Office, where all matters entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

All communications must be post-paid to receive attention. sep 8 d-wtf



Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN B. COBB,
SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, *No. 89 Main Street, between Third and Pearl,* CINCINNATI.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to repairing.
feb 6 d-wly

INDIGO.—Manilla and Carracas, in cases and ceroons, for sale by B. URNER.
nov 10 Columbia street.

TO THE LADIES:—DR. THOMPSON'S PATENT **Uterine Truss.**—This new Instrument, for the *radical Cure* of Prolapsus Uteri, or *Falling of the Womb,* is now coming into very general use. M. B. Wright, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, in the Medical College of Ohio, says, in a communication in the July number of the Western Lancet,—"Why theorize upon the utility of Abdominal Supporters, when we can draw so abundantly from testimony and experience? Employed under *my own* directions, cures have been performed in many cases, and under circumstances *extremely unfavorable.*" The following is a certificate from the most eminent physicians:

From Dr. John Eberle.

Cincinnati, May 1st, 1837.

I have carefully examined the new Uterine Truss invented by Dr. Robert Thompson, of Columbus, in this State, and I can confidently declare, that it is unquestionably the most perfect and useful instrument of the kind ever offered to the public. It differs essentially in its construction from the uterine truss constructed by Dr. Hull, and is in all respects a far superior instrument. The Doctor has conferred a great benefit on society by the invention of this truss. JOHN EBERLE, M. D.

Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Medical College of Ohio.

We, the subscribers, have used and carefully examined Dr. R. Thompson's apparatus for the relief and cure of Prolapsus Uteri, and the *Parturient Bandage,* for the support of the abdomen in pregnancy, as well as the testimony and opinion of highly eminent members of the Faculty, and are of the decided opinion that they are worthy the attention of the public, and think if they were manufactured in this place, in all their varieties and sizes, at moderate prices, they would supercede any invention that is now before the public, for the same diseases, that we have any knowledge of.

Wm. Judkins, Samuel A. Latta,
J. T. Shotwell, L. M. Lawson,
Richard Eberle, Benjamin Dennis,
N. Worcester, D. S. Gans,
S. Bonner.

These Instruments are now manufactured by the subscriber, and sold at prices that will come within the reach of any patient.

JAS. GLASCOE, Druggist,
N. E. corner of Main and Fourth sts., Cincinnati.
Nov. 10. 1845. 6w

CABINET FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c

JOHN GEYER (of the late firm of Ross & Geyer,) has constantly on hand and for sale at his old stand, No 8 East Fourth street, a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, manufactured by himself, faithfully made and of the most Modern Style, consisting of Sofas, Sociables, Divans, Tete a Tetes, Ottomans, Reclining Chairs, Sideboards, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Card and Centre Tables, Bedsteads, and every variety of Cabinet Furniture.

He also continues the manufacture of Mahogany, Walnut, Cane-seat and Windsor CHAIRS, of all descriptions and of the latest fashions.—Spring and Common MATTRESSES, LOOKING GLASSES, Transparent WINDOW BLINDS, &c., all of the best materials. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call at his Ware-Rooms and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN GEYER.
nov 12 d-w-fm

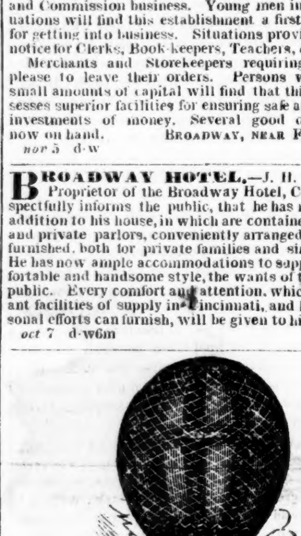
A NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c., *at No. 49 Main Street.*—The subscriber is now receiving from the Eastern manufacturers a fresh supply of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Men and Women's Gum Elastic Over-Shoes of every description, in addition to a large stock, comprising all kinds of L. Chapin & Co's Boots, (of Cincinnati manufacture,) which he will sell at such rates at wholesale as to offer inducements to buyers: and would respectfully invite dealers in the line, and Country Merchants visiting this city, to call and examine his stock.

S. B. BIRDSALL,
49 Main st, 2d door above Columbia.
nov 7 d-w5m

CITY GENERAL AGENCY and Land Office, Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets. Real Estate of every description bought, sold or exchanged. Particular attention given to the Agency and Commission business. Young men in want of situations will find this establishment a first rate channel for getting into business. Situations provided at short notice for Clerks, Book-keepers, Teachers, &c.

Merchants and Storekeepers requiring such will please to leave their orders. Persons with large or small amounts of capital will find that this office possesses superior facilities for ensuring safe and profitable investments of money. Several good opportunities now on hand. BROADWAY, NEAR FOURTH ST.
nov 5 d-w

BROADWAY HOTEL,—J. H. CROMWELL, Proprietor of the Broadway Hotel, Cincinnati, respectfully informs the public, that he has made a large addition to his house, in which are contained bed-rooms and private parlors, conveniently arranged and newly furnished, both for private families and single persons. He has now ample accommodations to supply, in a comfortable and handsome style, the wants of the traveling public. Every comfort and attention, which the abundant facilities of supply in Cincinnati, and his own personal efforts can furnish, will be given to his guests.
oct 7 d-w6m



CLAYTON'S Wholesale House for Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Watch Materials, Tools, &c.—All articles in the above line sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

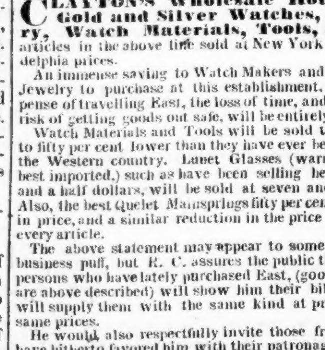
An immense saving to Watch Makers and Dealers in Jewelry to purchase at this establishment, for the expense of travelling East, the loss of time, and the great risk of getting goods out safe, will be entirely saved.

Watch Materials and Tools will be sold twenty-five to fifty per cent lower than they have ever been sold in the Western country. Lunet Glasses (warranted the best imported,) such as have been selling here at nine and a half dollars, will be sold at seven and a half.—Also, the best Quelet Mainsprings fifty per cent. reduced in price, and a similar reduction in the price of almost every article.

The above statement may appear to some as a mere business puff, but E. C. assures the public that if any persons who have lately purchased East, (goods such as are above described) will show him their bills, that he will supply them with the same kind at precisely the same prices.

He would also respectfully invite those friends who have hitherto favored him with their patronage, and the public in general to call and see his goods, particularly his Gold and Silver Watches, (for a better and more splendid assortment cannot be found west of the mountains,) consisting of M. I. Tobias' best Gold Levers, cased in various ways; also, Levers of other eminent makers; and a variety of Ladies' Gold Watches, with lover and cylinder escapements. A fine assortment of Silver Ware, Plated Goods, Britannia Ware, &c.

Store on the south-east corner of Sycamore and Second streets, commonly called CLAYTON'S BALLOON STORE.
nov 14 d-wly



BUCK'S PATENT COOKING STOVES. We have now on hand and offer for sale, a full assortment of the above justly celebrated COOKING STOVES. The many persons having this Stove in use bear testimony to its superiority over any other Cooking Stove ever offered to the public. In addition to its unsurpassed facilities for boiling, roasting, broiling, washing, &c., it presents an oven nearly twice as large as any other Stove in use, which is heated with the most perfect uniformity, and in its operations is in every respect equal to a brick oven.

For economy in fuel, convenience and despatch in all the departments of cooking, this Stove is unsurpassed by any other ever invented. For the operation of the Stove we respectfully refer to the following persons who have it in use.

C Bates, Geo Shillito, J C Norris, E Woodruff, Josiah Drake, O Aldrich, M Peckham, M Hunt, F Dierens, Morris Cromline, B Sterrett, M Broadwell, Rev Dr Aydelotte, Dr Woodward, Thos T Whitehead, M Moore, R P Donogh, Dr. Rives, Charles Fisher, Wm Culbertson, J B Perine, Augustus Isham, Abraham Palmer, Weatherby & Young, Robert H Moorehead, David T Disney, Wm Krans, C Openheimer, T McGechin, Sullivan & Scott, H F Maybaum, Joseph Goodloe, J H Merriweather, Mrs Bogert, John Owen, Dr J Allen, Adolph Louis, A Fithian, Alphonzo Taft, John T Brooke, Nelson Norris, David Gwynn, Edgar M Gregory, Charles E Morse, Jno Sharp, A Cutter, Francis Whitton, J C Geisendorf, J Kendall, J W Taylor, W J Madeira, W T Jones, M F McClure, J F Sanford, Jacob Snyder, W W Wilson, J K McNickle, Louis Krouskoph, Philip Hinkle, Peter Campbell, Dr Richards, D B Lupton, Wm Woods, E McMore, J D Carpenter, Miss Harts, John Sharp, John Kugler, Mr Cook, C D Coffin, Samuel E Hamilton, Chas W Cady, Dr A Curtis, Wm Goldsmith, John Jamieson, J G Anthony, John Hilton, B McLenan, James Pullan, Stephen Burrows, Charles Conahan, James Kolp, David Stoddard, Mr Whiteside, Gen John Snyder, S Menken, R D Clark, Wm H H Taylor, Jos Abraham, Mr Padgett, S B Hayden, J L Van Doren, Richard Page, Stephen Wilder, Jonathan Stabler, Samuel Ewat, Ky.; J P Chamberlain, Daniel Carey, W Sawyer, J D & S Bascom, Franklin House; Wm Arnold, Walnut Street House; J L Sasser, Main Street House; Miss Hanmer, Marshall House.

In addition to Buck's Patent Cooking Stove, the subscribers are manufacturing Premium Cooking Stoves, Elevated Oven Cooking Stoves, Parlor, Cannon, Six Plate, and all the varieties of Stoves sold in this market, together with a full assortment of Parlor Grates, of splendid patterns. Also, Hollow Ware Castings, of every description, which they offer at *wholesale or retail* at the lowest prices.

Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment. S. H. BURTON & CO.,
Nos 6 and 7 Columbia st., bet'n Main & Walnut sts.
jan 25 lyd-w At the sign of *Buck's Stove.*

SLEDGE AND HAND HAMMERS. 500 lbs Foster's bright face Sledges, 8 to 16 lbs. 200 lbs do do Hand Hammers, 2 to 5.
For sale by C. DONALDSON & CO.
nov 11 No 18 Main st., east side.

New York Contributionship Insurance Company.

OFFICE No. 57 Wall street.

DIRECTORS.

J. Smyth Rogers, James M'Bride,
John Adams, John Haggarty,
Guilian C. Verplank, John Johnston,
Joseph Kernochan, John J. Palmer,
Henry Parish, Reuben Withers,
William Scott, Ferdinand Suydam,
Peter J. Nevius, Richard Irvin,
E. D. Hurlbut, Geo. P. Pollen,
William Colgate, Lowel Holbrook,
Caleb Barstow, Thos. P. Morris,
Joseph Stuart, Wm. Leggett,
Robert Colgate.

J. SMYTH ROGERS, President.
R. W. MARTIN, Secretary.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, General Agent.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent in this city for the above Insurance Company, is now prepared to take risks on property against loss or damage by FIRE—also against the hazards of inland navigation, at the office of the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Co's Agency, Front st.

The high standing in New York of the men composing the above directory, is sufficient to recommend this Company to the favorable consideration of merchants and the community generally in Cincinnati and vicinity. After paying its recent heavy losses, the Company have remaining of its capital rising $150,000—and continues to do a large and successful business.
oct 4 d-wlm JOHN W. HARTWELL, Agent.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.—Capital $300,000.—Continues to insure Property against loss or damage by Fire. Steamboats and their cargoes, and the cargoes of Keel and Flat Boats, against the hazards of inland navigation. Also, of vessels by Sea and the Lakes, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

John Brand, Madison C. Johnson,
Thomas C. Orear, W. S. Waller,
Dudley M. Craig, Richard Pindell,
JOHN W. HUNT, President.
THOS. B. BAXTER, Sec'y.

Office in Cincinnati, No. 19 Front street, near Sycamore street, up stairs.
oct 4 2md-w JOHN W. HARTWELL, Agent.

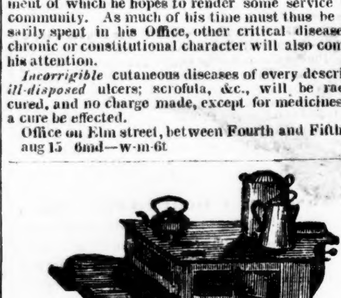
MEDICAL CARD.—DOCTOR M'SHARRY has opened an Office on Elm street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, West side, where Consumptive patients may have the nature and extent of their disease ascertained, and medical advice and treatment obtained in accordance with the present European treatment for diseased lungs, &c.

A few hints to consumptive persons and others may not be out of place. Heating anodyne medicines (advertised *nostrums* and other quack medicines,) may relieve the cough, while they uniformly hasten suppuration and the last stage of the disease. In most cases the physician is not consulted until much mischief is done by quack medicines. Consumption admits not of a specific, but must be combated by a combination of remedies. The usual palliative treatment is also reprehensible. It has been justly remarked by Peart, that "the thousands who have fallen victims to consumption, under the customary modes of treatment, at once point out their inefficiency and render them undeserving attention." Recovery should in all cases be attempted, and the palliation of symptoms never commenced until utter hopelessness be manifest.

A combination of the best medical treatment heretofore known, with the present practice of many eminent European physicians in the topical application of remedies to the lungs, constitutes the basis upon which is predicated a successful result. Gymnastic exercises form no small part of this treatment. These circumstances have induced Dr. M'S. to devote a portion of his time and practice to diseases of the lungs, in the treatment of which he hopes to render some service to the community. As much of his time must thus be necessarily spent in his Office, other critical diseases of a chronic or constitutional character will also command his attention.

Incorrigible cutaneous diseases of every description; *ill-disposed* ulcers; scrofula, &c., will be radically cured, and no charge made, except for medicines, until a cure be effected.

Office on Elm street, between Fourth and Fifth sts.
aug 15 6md—w-m-6t



STOVES, GRATES AND HOLLOW-WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT **14 Main st. east side,** 7TH DOOR ABOVE FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI.

GOODHUE & CO., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of GUILD'S Patent Cooking Stove, "QUEEN OF THE WEST," respectfully announce their having completed an entire set of new patterns for this Stove,—combining valuable improvements,—the Oven in particular, being one third larger, with the flues so arranged as to heat it equally in every part.

G. & Co. continue to manufacture SEVEN sizes of the new IMPROVED PREMIUM Cooking Stove; Fluted Stoves for burning Coal, specially adapted for Stores. Counting-Rooms, Steam-boats, &c: PARLOR STOVES, of new and beautiful patterns; Six, Seven and Ten-plate Stoves; ENAMELED PARLOR GRATES; Hollow-Ware Castings, &c., which their extended facilities for manufacturing enable them to sell to dealers and others at the lowest possible prices.

Always on hand—Tin-plate, Copper, Block Tin, Sheet Zinc, Russia and American Sheet Iron, Wire, Rivets, Brass Kettles, &c. Wholesale and Retail.
sep 13 d-w4m

QUEEN CITY
HAT AND CAP STORE.

S. H. PARVIN & CO., would respectfully tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage which they have heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of the same.

They have taken for a term of years, one of those large new Buildings No. 356 Main street, East side, four doors below Ninth street, where they will keep constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of HATS and CAPS, of *their own Manufacture,* HATTER'S FURS, and HATTER'S TRIMMINGS; which they will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere in the city. sep 6 d-w3m

NEW GOODS.

JAMES R. SHARP, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in British, French and German Lace Goods, &c., No. 11 East Third street, opposite Henrie House, has just received a large and extensive assortment of FOREIGN GOODS, to which he invites the attention of City and Country Dealers:

Nottingham Laces, every variety, consisting of Black and White Plain and Fancy Netts;
Polka, Gimpure and Brussels Styles Trimming Laces and Edgings;
Linen and Cotton Bobbin do;
Thread Laces, English and German;
Embroidered Muslin Edgings and Insertings;
Collars, Chemisetts, &c.;
Jaconet, Mull, Swiss and Book Muslins.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Filet Gloves and Mitts; Ladies' Scarfs;
Black and Fancy Colored Silk Girdles; and
A large variety of German Woolen Goods.

All of which are offered Wholesale at New York City prices. sep 23 d-w3m

BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.—**Shepard's Commercial School,** *N. E. Corner of Fifth and Main streets, (entrance on Main).*—At this School thorough instruction is imparted in Double Entry Book-Keeping, Steamboat Accounts, and Penmanship. All the modern improvements in the manner of teaching the science of Book-Keeping is adopted, each pupil being required to make out a number of sets of original Book Balance Sheets, Accounts Current, &c. In short, the Plan of Teaching is such that, by application a person cannot fail of becoming competent to discharge the duties of the Counting Room. Course unlimited; success guarantied.

Mr. J. E. HEAD, practical Accountant from Boston, who has had many years' experience both in the Counting Room and as a Teacher of Book-Keeping, will take charge of the Book-Keeping department.

PENMANSHIP.

The beautiful and much admired system of Penmanship taught by Mr. S. is unsurpassed by any now in use. Open Day and Evening. sep 11 3md-w

STEPHEN SOLAR, Cabinet Maker, *No. 277 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,* Manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of **Cabinet Furniture,** of superior mechanism. Consisting in part of Bureaus, Sideboards, Dressing Bureaus, Book Cases, Secretaries, Center Tables, Sofas and Bedsteads of various patterns, Card and Writing Tables, Wash and Work Stands of different kinds.

ALSO—Sociables, Serpentine Sofas, do. Center Tables, Sewing Chairs, Wardrobes, Dress Bureaus, Mahogany Chairs, Plain French, Three-quarters French, Half French and Rocking Chairs, etc. etc.

N. B. **Ordered Work** done in the best manner at short notice. sep 16-dawly

NOTICE.
JOSEPH KLEINE, Merchant Tailor,

INFORMS his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has lately returned from the Eastern Cities, where he has with great care selected a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, as good as were ever brought to this market, (the big ones not excepted,) which he has just received and is now opening at his old stand at No. 32 Fifth street, between Main and Sycamore streets.

N. B.—From the facilities possessed by him, (having bought his Goods for cash altogether,) he feels confident that no other establishment can offer as great inducements to persons wanting a splendid garment; and to prove this he wishes the public to call and examine for themselves. sep 24 3md-w

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.

I HAVE now on hand and am constantly manufacturing a large and extensive variety of Furniture, among which are Sofas, Divans, Tete-a-Tetes, Ottomans, Sociables, Mahogany Chairs, Toilets, Wardrobes, Tables, Secretaries and Book-cases, &c. &c., all of the newest style and best workmanship, which I will sell at the lowest possible prices *for a good article.*

—ALSO—

A variety of cane and wood seat Chairs, Settees, &c. Citizens and strangers wishing to get any thing in my line, will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock, at the old stand on Columbia street, between Main and Sycamore. ROBERT MITCHELL,
Successor to Mitchell & Moore.

N. B.—All my work warranted. jy 19 d-w6m

PURE SPICES, &c.—Fresh ground Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mustard, Rice, Flour and Coffee, constantly on hand and for sale by HARRISON & EATON,
Pearl street, between Walnut and Vine.

H. & E. return thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage hitherto received in their effort to introduce pure spices in this city, and in soliciting a continuance of the same they assure them and the public that their names upon the articles they vend may in all cases be relied upon as a guaranty of their purity.

Having a Steam Engine and other machinery in operation, H. & E. are enabled to grind and pack all kinds of spices in the best manner and at reasonable rates.

Wholesale dealers can have their own spices ground and packed, or will be furnished our articles on favorable terms.

*** Coffee roasted for Grocers as usual.

We are permitted to refer to Messrs. Burrows & Co., Springer & Whiteman, Bailey & Hartwell, Hosea & Frazer, James Johnston & Co., Miller & McCullough.
sep 20 d-w

HORSE SHOES,—2000 lbs Burden's Horse Shoes.
ALSO—500 lbs Horse Shoe Nails.
Just received and for sale by
C. DONALDSON & CO.
nov 11 No 18 Main st.

SAFES! SAFES!!—Call and see them at the corner of Fifth and Race streets and buy one of our Safes, and we will ensure you that the flies nor the roaches, neither will the mice, trouble your eatables.
june 4 d-w LOCKWOOD & BOROFF.

C. BRADLEY, Proprietor of the *Boston House,* corner of 6th and Elm streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Farmers, Merchants, Drovers, and business men generally, visiting the city, will find it to their interest to call. Carriage houses and good stabling. Horses kept by the day or week. jan 24 daw-ly

BUCK'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.
J. B. WILSON,
No. 354 MAIN STREET, FIVE DOORS BELOW NINTH,

THOSE who use the Buck's Patent Cooking Stove, pronounce it the most perfect article for culinary purposes, in the Western Country. It possesses all the advantages of any other Stove now in use, with one-third more oven room, which is heated with perfect uniformity in every part.

The economy, convenience and despatch in all the operations of Cooking, render this STOVE decidedly the most preferable to any other ever sold in this city. If the Stoves do not perform as recommended, they may be returned and the money will be refunded.
june 30 1yd-w

GAS WORKS--COKE AND TAR; Prices Reduced.—The Price of Coke will be reduced from this date to 5 cents per bushel!

Tar to $2 per barrel!

It may not be generally known that Coke is for domestic purposes much superior in many respects to Coal. It makes a very beautiful parlor fire; it produces a much greater degree of heat in the room, and is free from the dust and smoke accompanying all bituminous Coal. For the kitchen, experience has proved it far superior to coal, wood, or charcoal, particularly where kitchen stoves or ranges are used; and at the price at which it is offered will be found from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than Coal.

Tar is a very valuable article to farmers. Fence posts saturated with it at the ends which are to be driven in the ground become impregnable to rot. Roofs of barns and outhouses coated with a mixture of sharp sand, lime, and coal tar, become fire proof. It will preserve iron from rust, and has in itself the properties of a fine coal black varnish.

The Gas Company has for sale—
20,000 bushels of Coke, and
30,000 gallons of Tar.

Orders for either will be received at the Office of the Gas Company. JAMES H. CALDWELL,
sep 4 3md-w President.

TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE--Office 10 Court Street, Boston.—In a Mutual Life Insurance Company the members share the losses and benefits in proportion to the premiums paid by each. Persons pledged to total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, believing that such pledged abstinence gives a better chance of life, will doubtless prefer to share risks in a company consisting wholly of teetotallers. Hence it is desirable to form such a company. Insurance in such a company would present a new motive to persevere in total abstinence, and each policy would be a sort of total abstinence diploma to the holder.

The New England Life Insurance Company of Boston, in a truly liberal spirit, has made an arrangement whereby persons insuring on condition of total abstinence, will have the right to withdraw for the purpose of forming such a company, whenever, within four years, a majority of them choose so to do, with a return of an equitable proportion of their premiums. By this means the desired company may be got up with the least possible expense, and those wishing to join such a company will have to run no risk in waiting for it.

The undersigned will negotiate policies with the New England Company on this plan, and furnish more particular information, both in regard to it and the general subject of life insurance, on application to him at his office, either personally or by post-paid letter.
sep 16 d-wtf ELIZUR WRIGHT, JR.

C. FOSTER & CO.--To Printers throughout the United States.—CHARLES FOSTER, late Foreman of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, and the inventor and builder of the Press called FOSTER'S POWER PRESS, now used by the Cincinnati Atlas, the Enquirer, Kendal & Barnard, also the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journal, Cutler & Chamberlin, formerly State Printers, Indiana, &c., &c.; also the Press lately used to print Cassius M. Clay's paper, Lexington, Kentucky,—would inform Printers in the Western States and elsewhere, that, after an experience of 14 years, he has, in connection with BEVAN, SCOTT & Co. in the City of Cincinnati, established the manufactory of Power Presses, (being the only one West of the Mountains, Hand Presses, the Washington, Smith, and Franklin Presses of all sizes. Also—Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rule, Type Cases, Galleys, Card, Job and Embossing Presses, Printers' and Bookbinders' Materials, of all kinds. We will also furnish Printers' Ink, Cuts, Rules, Fancy Job Type; also Types for Newspapers, Book and Job Types, from Wm. Hagar's Type Foundry, New York, and also Western Type, manufactured in Cincinnati.

All orders directed to **Foster & Co.,** corner of Seventh and Smith sts. or to SHEPARD & Co., No. 11 Columbia, East of Main, will receive prompt attention.

Cincinnati, Aug. 28, 1845. C. FOSTER & CO.

P. S.—The subscribers will also furnish Castings; Steam Engines; Mill Works; Horse Powers; Threshing Machines; Screws for Hay, Lard, Tobacco, &c.; also Straub's Patent Portable Corn and Flouring Mills, Corn Crushers and Shellers; Clark's Patent Smut Machine; with any other Machinery—built to order on reasonable terms. sep 2 1yd-w

WOOL CARDING MACHINES, of all sizes, both single and double, including the latest and most approved construction, and best style of patterns and workmanship.

Also. **Machine Cards,** a large assortment of all descriptions, both Sheets and Fillets, and of all numbers, and of superior quality.

Also, Machinery of all descriptions for Woolen Manufacturers, on the latest and most improved construction, and of the best style of workmanship, embracing the most approved styles of Roller and Jaw Jacks; Tube and Rub Condensers and Side Drawings; improved Woolen Mules; Power Looms, for Satinets, Jeans, &c.; Napping Machines, broad and narrow; Gig Mills; Brush Machines, broad and narrow; improved Shearing Machines, a very superior article, both broad and narrow, from 3 to 12 cutter blades, warranted of the best quality.

Manufactured and for sale at reduced prices, at the Cincinnati Machine Works and Machine Card Manufactory, on Walnut street, a few doors above Front st.,
mar 7-daw A. C. BROWN.

LARD OIL FACTORY, Corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, Cincinnati. BURCKHARDT, KLEINERT & CO., beg to announce that their new Lard Oil Factory is now in successful operation. They warrant their Oil of the very best quality, which they offer for sale low for Cash.

N. B.—Families in any part of the City supplied free of expense at the shortest notice. nov 16-1ydaw

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.—The undersigned would inform dealers in Mahogany and Domestic Veneers, Cabinet, Venetian Blind and Looking Glass Makers, that he has established a Veneer Saw, at Deer Creek on the corner of Third and Lock sts, and is now prepared to furnish and saw for them, all kinds of

Mahogany and Domestic Veneers, Venetian Blind Slats, Looking Glass Backs, &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale a lot of Mahogany Chair Stuff and Veneers, all of which can be had on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO—A lot of Italian and Pennsylvania Marble.
mar 15 d-wly HENRY ALBRO.

FIRE BRICK.

THE subscriber will continue to keep Fire Brick, which he will sell low for cash.

W. E. CHILDS,
Sign of the Gilt Stove, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut. 1yd&w aug 16

GRATES!

THE subscriber is still manufacturing, and now has on hand a very large and splendid assortment of Mantle Grates of the latest patterns, which will be sold very low for cash. Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, shall save money by calling on the subscriber. W. E. CHILDS.

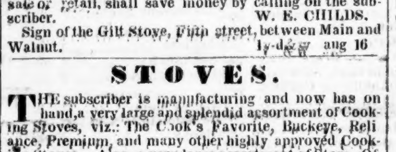
Sign of the Gilt Stove, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut. 1y-d&w aug 16

STOVES.

THE subscriber is manufacturing and now has on hand, a very large and splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, viz.: The Cook's Favorite, Buckeye, Reliance, Premium, and many other highly approved Cooking Stoves. Also, a very large assortment of Store, Office and Parlor Stoves of the latest patterns, which will be sold very low for cash. Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, may save from one to five dollars by calling on the subscriber.

W. E. CHILDS,
Sign of the Gilt Stove, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut. 1y d&w aug 16

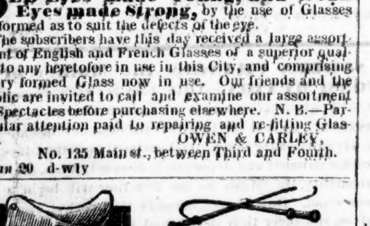
135. 135.



OLD Eyes made Young, and Weak Eyes made Strong, by the use of Glasses so formed as to suit the defects of the eye.

The subscribers have this day received a large assortment of English and French Glasses of a superior quality to any heretofore in use in this City, and comprising every formed Glass now in use. Our friends and the public are invited to call and examine our assortment of Spectacles before purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—Particular attention paid to repairing and re-fitting Glasses. OWEN & CARLEY,

No. 135 Main st., between Third and Fourth.
jan 20 d-wly



R. BLACK,
SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKER,
No. 103 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI.

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him; and would inform them and the public that he has fitted up a new shop at the above number, and is prepared to accommodate all in his line, who will favor him with a call.

R. B. keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Shaftoe, English, and Baldwin's SPRING SADDLES; Coach, Buggy, Dray and Wagon HARNESS, of all kinds. CARPET BAGS, VALISES, TRUNKS, &c., as well as EVERY other article in his line.

He will also manufacture to order, and trusts to merit a continuance of their patronage by his exertions to please.

Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
june 23 d-w

TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS.—50 dozen Tea Trays and Waiters, ass'd sizes and patterns, can be had low of SPOONER & WOOD,
nov 13 No 28 Sycamore st.

B. HASERT,
Mathematical, Optical and Astronomical Instrument Maker,

HAS lately established himself in this city, and offers his services to the scientific public. All instruments of his make he warrants to be equal to the best imported ones, and his prices will be the same with those of European artists. His operative rooms are to be found on the south-east corner of Main and Fifth sts entrance on Fifth. He has on hand now an assortment of Daguereotypes and other instruments, which he offers at low rates for sale. feb 15 1yw

"URBAN'S SALAMANDER SAFES."

THE subscriber respectfully refers the public to the following testimonials as to the quality of the "fire proof" safe manufactured by him, believing it to be *superior* to anything made in the West.

CINCINNATI, June 18, 1845.

WE, the subscribers, having witnessed the trial by fire of the Salamander Safe, manufactured by Charles Urban of this city, by the burning of twenty-seven cords of wood over and around it, from nine o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening, certify, that upon opening it, we found the books, papers and bank notes contained in it, *uninjured* by fire, and the printing and writing as legible and perfect as before put in; and we take pleasure in recommending the article, as we believe it will effectually answer the purpose for which it is intended

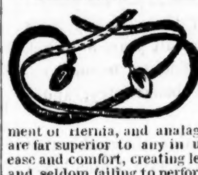
Kellogg & Kennett, Geo H Bates & Co,
Springer & Whiteman, Thomas Buist,
William Manser, Thos J Adams.
Daniel F Meader, John H Carver,
Hosea & Frazer, F Donaldson,
Logan & Hill, Broadwells & Co,
A P Holden & Co, Gross & Dietrich,
G & J H Shoenberger.

An assortment always kept on hand and any size and shape made to order at the shortest notice. And the Safe spoken of as having been tried by fire, can also be seen by applying to W. & R. P. RESOR,
june 27 d-wly No. 25 and 27 Main street.

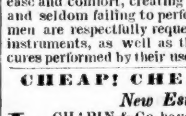
BUCKEYE SCALE MANUFACTORY,
North side of Seventh, three doors west of Main street.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his friends and the public in general, that he will continue the above at the old stand, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Weighing Instruments of a superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms, among which are the following: Platform Scales of all sizes;
Do Counter Scales;
Brass and Common do;
Brass and Iron Beams of all sizes;
Hay and Car Scales of any size;
Druggist and Prescription Balances;
All kinds of Weights.

N. B.—Persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I warrant all Scales and Repairs to be correct. PRIOR MEDARIS.
nov 20-daw-ly



NOTICE.—The subscribers, successors to the late firm of Raymond, Rice & Co., have opened a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. at the corner of Main and Lower Market streets, where they propose to sell every article in their line as low as it can be bought in this market. Terms, Cash.
mar 11 daw LYMAN & RICE.



RUPTURE CURED.—DR. WOOD would inform the citizens of Cincinnati and the afflicted generally, that he has opened an office a few doors below Fifth on Sycamore street, for the treatment of Hernia, and analagous diseases. His Trusses are far superior to any in use, being worn with more ease and comfort, creating less irritation under the pad, and seldom failing to perform a radical cure. Gentlemen are respectfully requested to call and examine his instruments, as well as the numerous testimonials of cures performed by their use. june 17 1yd-w

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!
New Establishment.

L. CHAPIN & Co. have opened an extensive **Boot and Shoe Store** on the corner of Sixth and Elm streets, north side, on the Market space, at the sign of the **Red Boot,** where they keep every variety of BOOTS and SHOES, which they will sell at reduced prices.

—ALSO—

Just received a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, Men's and Boy's Palm Leaf Hats, all selling at prices to suit the times.

City made fine stitched Boots,			$3 00
Common	do calf	do	2 50
Fine	do kipp	do	2 25

Ladies' single and double soled shoes, from 50 cts to $1. Men's and Children's at the same low rates. Those who wish to buy cheap, are invited to call.

L. CHAPIN & Co.
mar 26-d-w-tf corner of 6th and Elm.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.

LARD OIL for sale wholesale and retail by Thomas Emery, Sycamore street, near Eighth.

The following certificates attest the quality of the Oil.

"We have used Lard Oil manufactured by several individuals in this city, and have found none so uniformly good, as that made by Thomas Emery at his establishment near the corner of Eighth and Sycamore sts. We are satisfied this Oil is free from adulterations; it burns with a clear steady light, and does not gum in the wick. We have no doubt that those who make trial of it will find it equal to the best sperm."

Dr. Joseph Ray, Henry Miller,
D. Waterman, Thos. Heaton,
D. B. Sterritt, F. Ball,
G. R. Hand, Southwell Royse,
Geo. McCullough, Dr. B. P. Aydelott,
Albro & Lewis, for Machinery. French & Winslow do
C. Febiger for both.

"I have not sufficiently tested the different specimens of Lard Oil to state which is best, but have used Mr. Emery's manufacture for some months and find it quite equal to Sperm Oil that I had used for years.

SAMUEL LEWIS."

"My knowledge in regard to the Oil made by Mr. Emery is very similar to the above, as expressed by Mr. Lewis. I cannot discover any inferiority at this season of the year to the best sperm. C. DONALDSON."
sep 14

LICKING VALLEY Steam Patent Cordage and Oakum Manufactory.—This establishment is one of the largest in the Union, embracing entirely new Patent Machinery, for every branch of the business. The Hemp is hackled in its full length, and spun from the end, so that the fibres are not doubled; and the consequence of this new process of hackling and spinning is, the rope, when made up, possesses full 25 per cent. more strength than the hand made. The establishment has been in full operation for nine months, and the rope has already acquired a credit over the Eastern make, for its great superiority, and the prices are as low as can be purchased East. A large and general assortment of every description of Rope will be kept constantly on hand, such as:

Patent Tarred Cordage; Manilla Rope; Hemp Rope; Packing Yarn; Bale Rope; Cotton do; Trace, Halter, and Bed Cord Rope; Plough Lines; Cod Lines; Trout Lines; Deep Sea and Lead Lines; Hamoro Line; Housin; Marline; Spun Yarn; Sash Cord, &c., &c.

ALSO—Machine Junk and Hemp Oakum; Patent Machine Hammered Wrought Spikes.

S. C. SALISBURY,
Warehouse, No. 4 Broadway,
jan 27 1yd&w next door to Strader & Gorman's.

CABINET FURNITURE.—25 splendid Sofas, elegant mahogany Wardrobes, Secretarys, centre and card Tables, dressing and column Bureaus, mahogany Chairs, dining and breakfast Tables, mahogany and common Bedsteads, together with a general assortment of Goods in our line, for sale at the lowest market prices. CHARLES LEHMAN & Co,
jan 28 d&wly No 34 Columbia st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK
Of Boots ever offered in Cincinnati

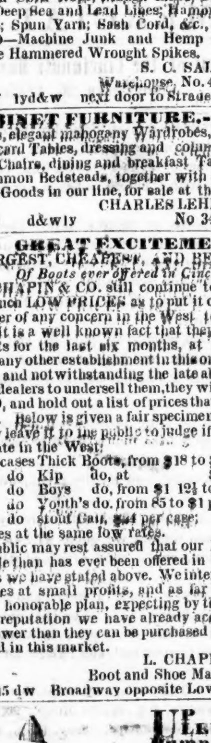
L. CHAPIN & CO. still continue to offer Boots at such LOW PRICES as to put it completely out of the power of any concern in the West to compete with them. It is a well known fact that they have been selling Boots for the last six months, at prices far below those of any other establishment in this or any other Western city, and not withstanding the late abortive attempts of other dealers to undersell them, they will continue to go AHEAD, and hold out a list of prices that challenge competition. Below is given a fair specimen of their prices, and they leave it to the public to judge if they can find a lower rate in the West:

500	cases Thick Boots,	from $18 to $21 per case;	
300	do Kip	do, at	$22 do;
100	do Boys	do, from $1 12½ to 1.25 per pair;	
50	do	Youth's do. from 85 to $1 per pair;	
25	do	Stout Calf, $24 per case;	

Shoes at the same low rates.

The public may rest assured that our Boots are a better article than has ever been offered in this city, and at prices as we have stated above. We intend to offer Boots and Shoes at small profits, and as far as possible deal upon an honorable plan, expecting by that means to retain the reputation we have already acquired of selling Boots lower than they can be purchased in the East, and delivered in this market.

L. CHAPIN & Co.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
oct 15 dw Broadway opposite Lower Market st.



UP THE ALLEY from the Pump on Lower Market st., between Main and Sycamore, HOPPLE'S BUILDING, No. 3 Hopple's Alley, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Permit us to lay before you an article of Pumps, the utility of which is equal at least to any other, and by many that have used them, acknowledged to be decidedly superior. The qualities that so distinguish them are their durability, ease of operation, copious supply of water, and above all their simplicity of construction; which enables us to furnish them at such Reduced Prices that the Farmer may dispense with his windlass and substitute the Labor Saving article we offer.

The valve is on the principle of the poppet valve of the steam engine. The connections and working parts are of iron, and the wooden pipes are cut in suitable lengths for transportation, being made in convenient size and prepared with composition which makes them more durable.

The manner in which these Pumps are constructed enables us to furnish them for wells of any depth under one hundred and fifty feet. They are in use in manufactories of different kinds, and are made for any purpose that Pumps are put to.

Our Cistern Pumps are of a neat pattern, and can be made of any style to suit customers.

Persons residing at a distance addressing us, (post paid,) giving depth of well from platform to bottom, can have their orders filled at the shortest notice.

Directions always sent with Pumps, how they are to be put up, &c., which are so complete that any one with ordinary capacity can put them in operation.

Manufactured only by
WARDELL & ATKINSON.
REFERENCES:

PROCTOR & GAMBLE, Soap Manufactory, on Western Row, in well of 68 feet.
PUBLIC WELL, on Lower Market, near our office, 54 feet.
E. ERNST, on Miami Canal, in well 60 feet.
COMMERCIAL HOSPITAL.
WM. GRIFFIN, Madison, Ia., in well of 50 feet.
E. G. WHITNEY, " " 63 "

Wanted, persons with a small capital that wish to engage in a lucrative business, to introduce the above article of Pump.
jan 4 wtf

DRY HIDES.—300 heavy Dry Hides, for sale by
nov 3 JAS. JOHNSTON & Co.

CASH GIVEN FOR HOGS' BRISTLES, At J. Tipton's Brush Factory, Main street, west side, between Eighth and Ninth. jan 31 1yw

CONSUMPTION.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY—ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sep. 20th, 1845.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir,—I feel called by a sense of duty I owe to the suffering humanity to acknowledge my grateful thanks for the wonderful effects of your "COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY" on me, after having suffered months after months, with the most afflicting of all diseases, Consumption, with scarcely a ray of hope, or a "beacon light" to guard me against my own horrible forebodings. The circumstances which first led to this awful state of debility, was from taking a very heavy "*cold,*" which seemed to fix itself upon the lungs, which gradually grew worse, with profuse night sweat, a hacking cough, oppression in the breast, spitting blood, with great general debility. My constitution seemed broken down, and nervous system very much impaired, with all the symptoms of confirmed Consumption. I went to Philadelphia, and was treated there by physicians of the highest respectability, but still grew worse, until they gave me up as incurable, and advised me to go South, but being very poor after losing so much time from my work, and having spent all my money on the various "Patent Medicines," which were recommended so highly through the medium of the press, I was unable to take their advice. Being a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, they supplied me with money gratuitously to send me to my friends in Saco, Maine. I was treated by physicians of the highest standing there, but received no benefit whatever from them, but gradually grew worse, until my physicians and myself gave up all hopes of my ever recovering, and I felt like one who is about to pass through the valley of the shadow of death. At this "awful juncture," I heard of your "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," and knowing you to be a regular practising physician in Philadelphia, gave me more confidence in the medicine, so I concluded, as a last resort, to make a trial of it. I sent to your agent in Boston, and purchased one bottle, which relieved me very much. I then procured two bottles more, which I am happy to say entirely cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I ever have before in my life. It seemed to have a beneficial effect at once. I gained strength rapidly, although reduced to a mere skeleton, and I feel satisfied from its salutary effects in my own case that DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY will cure any case of diseased Lungs, if taken according to the prescribed rules contained in the pamphlets accompanying the medicine. Even the physicians who witnessed my case are highly recommending it in similar cases—and I wish you to make this public, so that others who are suffering as I have been, may know where to procure a remedy at first, which will reach their disease, before tampering with and ruining their constitutions with the many "quack nostrums" with which the whole country is flooded, prepared by persons who have no knowledge of the science of medicine in theory or practice, but are got up merely with a mercenary view.

I am a Scarlet Member of the Hope Lodge of I. O. of O. F., in Providence, R. I., and will be happy to give any information in regard to the efficacy of your medicine, and can give ample proof that my case is not exaggerated in the least. ALBERT A. ROSS.

To Dr. H. SWAYNE, N. W. corner Eighth and Race sts, Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—The public should be on their guard against the many "*Balsams*" and "*Mixtures*" of WILD CHERRY, which have sprung up in all parts of the country, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of which will be found to be "*false,*" by a little inquiry in the towns and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are "STRICTLY TRUE," and the proprietor is daily receiving them from persons who have been cured by this "celebrated remedy." The (original and only) GENUINE article is only prepared by Dr. Swayne, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race sts, Philadelphia.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by
E. B. HINMAN,
nov 5 No. 2 Lower Market st, Cincinnati.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, *For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System*

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands' Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controling influence in billious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."—LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced; what it has done once it will do again.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Sept 23d. 1845.

This may certify that my son, now aged seventeen, has been for ten years afflicted with the Scrofulous Humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused this humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with small tumors. I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, and he examined him three days in succession, and not understanding his case, advised me to consult Dr. Rogers, of New York, I then being a resident of that city. After a long and critical examination, having more than thirty other medical gentlemen with him at the time, he pronounced it Scrofula, or King's Evil. The child was then prescribed for, and commenced taking medical drugs from that time. He grew worse until June of 1837, and then his bones became affected in consequence of the mercury that had been given him. A piece of bone came away from his under jaw, in the first place, as large as an English walnut, a piece from his forehead, as large as a sixpence, and a piece from near the crown of his head. It then went to the back and side, and discharged in three places. From thence to one of his limbs, separating, in consequence of the ulceration, the muscles and chord from the bones of the ancle joint on the back part. He had at one time fifteen running sores or issues from the glands of the throat and those places I have mentioned. In 1840 I lived in Portsmouth, N. H. and he was attacked with a Rheumatic Fever, which settled in one of his hips, which swelled as large as three of the other. Being under medical treatment, they gave him laudanum until he lost his reason—then I became alarmed and sent for a Thompsonian. His medicine helped his hip and restored his mind and reason. The third time he was attacked with this fever in 1842, when hearing of *Dr. Sands' Sarsaparilla,* and being perfectly satisfied that all other medicines had failed of effecting a cure, I sent and procured six bottles, and by the time he had taken them all I considered him well. Those places healed—he became bright and lively—color came to his face and lips—from that time till the fall of 1844, his complaints never troubling him. At that time he became deaf, which continued until last March, when his right eye became affected; from that to the left eye, covering the sight of the eye so that he was in a great measure deprived of sight.

Knowing that *Dr. Sands' Sarsaparilla* was the only medicine that had ever done him any good, I applied to Mr. Fowle, Apothecary at Boston, for more. He has taken fifteen dollars' worth, which has removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so. I verily believe all this latter trouble might have been avoided if I had continued thoroughly the use of *Dr. Sands Sarsaparilla* when he was under the influence of the medicine the first time.

These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner: feeling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine. HANNAH W. BECK, 228 Main st.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 13, 1845.—Then personally appeared the above-named Hannah W. Beck, and made solemn oath that the above certificate, by her subscribed, and statements therein contained, are true.

Before me; JAMES RICH, Justice of the Peace.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New York. Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is *Sands' Sarsaparilla* that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for *Sands' Sarsaparilla,* and take no other. G. F. THOMAS,

Agent for Cincinnati, 147 Main street, between Third and Fourth, opposite Gazette Office. nov 4 d-w

IN CHANCERY—Petition for Divorce. *Barbara Frouli, vs. Ignats Frouli.*—The above-named Defendant will take notice that on the twenty-second day of November, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., the depositions of sundry witnesses will be taken in the above cause, at the residence of Thadeus Kerns, Lancaster Township, Fairfield county, Ohio.

EATON & WORTHINGTON,
nov 5 3w Att'y's for Petitioner.

FINKBINE & KIRMAN'S

NEW Leather and Finding Store, No 239 Main street, west side, second door below the Galt House—F. & K. have, in connection with their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, opened and intend to keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of Philadelphia Calf Skins, Kid Morocco pink and white Linings and Binding Skins, Spanish and Cincinnati Sole Leather, Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees, Crimping Boards, Shoe Thread, Binding Thread, Linen, Boot Web, Galloon, Shoe Ribbon, Laces and Lasting, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Awls, Sparables, Tacks, and every other article used in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

We invite the attention of the Trade to our stock, which is all fresh, and has been selected with care, and will be sold wholesale and retail, low for Cash.

Special attention will be paid to all orders sent to us, and every article warranted.
oct 4 1yw

HAYDEN, ELLIOT & CO., No. 200 Main street, west side, four doors above Fifth, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, and wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Trimmings and Variety Goods, Cutlery, Jewelry, Clocks, &c., &c., most of which are received on consignment, with instructions to sell at auction, without *reserve,* and at private sale at *auction prices.*

N. B. Merchants purchasing with CASH are particularly invited to examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as they can always rely on finding prices considerably below the REGULAR TRADE. sep 16-wtf

CLOVER SEED.—500 bushels, for sale by
oct 4 JOHN F. DAIR & Co.

FEATHERS.—4,000 lbs Feathers, on hand and for sale by oct 11 MILLER & McCULLOUGH.

WHITING.—50 brls Whiting, received and for sale by GEO. H. BATES & CO.,
sep 19 Corner of Main and Front.

CIRCULAR.—Cincinnati High School

Knowing the disadvantages under which a numerous class of our population labor, in regard to Education, the subscriber has established a Seminary in Cincinnati, entitled the CINCINNATI HIGH SCHOOL, in which all the various branches necessary to a complete and finished English Education are taught, together with instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher branches of Mathematics, either *with* or without reference to a College Course.

It is composed of both sexes.

There is connected with it a Primary Department.

A Library of useful and suitable Books, Maps, Charts, Diagrams; and also an extensive and splendid Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus are provided for the use of the Institution.

VACATIONS.—The vacations will be as follows:—1st. One week previous to the first of January. 2d. Seven weeks previous to the third Monday in September.

EXAMINATIONS.—A Public Examination and Exhibition will precede each vacation.

TERMS OF TUITION.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, and Geography, $3 00

The above, with Arithmetic and Geography advanced, English Grammar, Parsing, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Elocution and Declamation, 5 00

The above, with Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c. together with the Latin and Greek Languages, 7 00

One half of the Tuition required in advance.

A Writing Teacher is in regular attendance. Also a Teacher and Lecturer on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Instruction in Vocal Music forms a part of the regular course, for which no additional charge is made.

BOARD.—Board, excluding washing, fuel, and lights, can be obtained in private families at the expense of $1 to $2 per week.

GENERAL REMARKS.—When desired, the Principal will see that the scholars from abroad are located in pious and discreet families, and if requested will act as Guardian.

The Principal has engaged in this enterprise with no desire of pecuniary profit, intending to make it, *so far as he is concerned, a purely benevolent object.* He has fitted up three rooms for the reception of pupils, each of which will accommodate sixty; and engaged competent male and female teachers. As the success of this enterprise depends mainly upon the co-operation of those for whom the Institution has been established, he hopes that from them he will receive a cordial support.

For the accommodation of numbers who wish to pursue one or more studies, but who are unable to attend during the regular school hours, we would say, that a time for each recitation has been fixed upon. Young men and young women are often so situated that their occupations would not suffer by an absence of an hour in the forenoon or afternoon, and who could by a careful use of spare moments, study one or two lessons a day.

We hope that a word to those who would be wise, will be sufficient.

Letters for further information should be directed to
HIRAM S. GILMORE, *Principal,*
nov 30-dawly Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW PUBLICATION.—OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION, or PHTHISIS PULMONALIS; by a New, Safe and Painless Mode of Treatment; illustrated in Selections from a Volume of One Hundred and Fifty Cases: By W. HALL, A. M., M. D.

And for sale at ROBINSON & JONES,'
119 Main street, Cincinnati.
Mail edition; 60 pages. sep 11 d2-wtf

NEW CARPET ROOM.—*No. 23 Main st., Cincinnati.*—The subscriber having had built during the past summer, a new Carpet Room, and having just returned from the eastern cities with an *entire new and fresh stock of Carpeting,* of the latest and best style, comprising an extensive and splendid assortment, is now prepared to supply his old customers and the public in general with the articles on the most favorable terms. His stock consists in part of—

Handsome Brussels,
New style and rich 3 ply,
" " Superfine;
" " Extra Fine;
Great variety of Common;
Twilled Venetian, (all widths;)
Plain do do;
Hearth Rugs;
Rich high colored Bocking;
Door Mats; Piano and Table Covers;
Worsted Damask and Moreens, all colors;
Scarlet and white Cotton Drapery;
Linen and Cotton Sheetings;
Ribbon Bound Whitney Blankets;
Crib Blankets, Counterpanes, &c. &c.

ALSO—A large assortment of Floor Oil Cloth in sheets 24 feet wide—old and well seasoned.

The above have been selected with great care, and will be sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices.

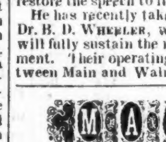
☞ Steam Boat Builders, Hotel Keepers and private families in the city and surrounding country, are respectfully invited to call and examine.

THURSTON CRANE,
sep 25 3m-w 23 Main street.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

H. V. HORTON, having resumed the Watch and Clock Repairing business, can hereafter be found on the West side of Main, 3 doors below Fourth, where he will be happy to wait upon his old friends and the public generally. He flatters himself that 20 years' experience in his business, nearly half of which has been spent in this city, warrants him in looking for a share of public patronage. Every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, will be repaired on the lowest terms, and warranted. sep 9

PREMIUM TEETH.



J. ALLEN, who received the premium at the Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute for his manufacture of Porcelain Teeth in 1837, and also for his superior skill in mounting teeth upon gold plates in 1843, continues to perform all operations connected with his profession upon the most approved principles.

In addition to the usual operations pertaining to the Dental Art, he inserts artificial palates and roofs, so as to be worn without the least inconvenience, and with such perfect adaptation to the surrounding parts, as to restore the speech to its original clearness.

He has recently taken into co-partnership with him Dr. B. D. WHEELER, whose competency as an operator will fully sustain the reputation of the above establishment. Their operating rooms are on Fourth street, between Main and Walnut. feb 7 1yw

MASON'S
STANDARD
MUSICAL WORKS.

THIS popular series of MUSIC BOOKS has been undertaken with reference to supplying the wants of the country with *good books,* in the department of sacred music. The success which has attended the undertaking thus far, adds another tribute to the well known abilities of its authors, and is in itself a sufficient proof of the value of their labors, and their adaption to the wants of the musical world. Nearly 15 years have now elapsed since the publication of the first volume of this series, and during this period the demand for the books has been constantly *increasing,* until they are now more extensively used in the western and southern sections of the country than any other works of the kind. The intrinsic merit of the books is such that a careful examination is all that is necessary to recommend them to the favor of discriminating teachers and lovers of music generally. Since their first publication the books have all been thoroughly revised, and enlarged by the addition of new pieces, &c., which have added greatly to the popularity of the series, and, it is believed, they are now entitled to rank among the most *standard, popular and valuable* MUSICAL WORKS extant.

The series comprises the following books, viz:

MASON'S SACRED HARP, VOL. I.

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New and enlarged edition, embodying the Elements of the Science—containing one hundred and twenty pages of new matter. This work is also stereotyped in round notes.

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With Patent Notes, now and enlarged edition, with substantial improvements.

MASON'S JUVENILE HARP.

An entirely new Juvenile Singing Book, containing a copious and simplified system of elementary principles, and a large number of new and beautiful melodies and Hymns—peculiarly adapted to Juvenile Singing Schools, Common Schools, Sunday Schools and family circles.

MASON'S YOUNG MINSTREL.

This work is well worthy the notice of those who wish for a *good* Juvenile music book, at a very low price.

Numerous recommendations from teachers of music and editors of Journals throughout the country, attest the high estimation in which the above works are held by those best qualified to judge of their merits. A few brief extracts from these testimonials will be found below.

As the season for commencing singing schools is now at hand, we consider that we are doing our Churches and musical citizens a favor in commending to them the series of Mason's Sacred Harp, as most admirably adapted to all their wants, and as the most perfect of any series of music books published in the United States.—*Louisville Daily Whig.*

Mason's musical works have become the standard works in that department, and they have worked their way on their own merits into general use. His Sacred Harp is in doubtedly the best collection of Church Music extant.—*Baptist Cross and Journal, Columbus, Ohio.*

The Harp is, indeed, a splendid contribution to the most delightful of all sciences.—*Presbyterian Advocate, Pitts...*

We heartily commend the various volumes of the Harp, and hope the series may be extended as the wants of the country may demand.... All of Mason's books are good, and, if adopted, will protect us against the use of too many music books which are superficial and void of merit.—*Lou. Journ.*

Mason's Sacred Harp is what it is styled in the title page—a very select and useful work—the best collection of Church music extant.—*N. Y. Evang.*

The new edition of the Harp fully sustains the reputation of its predecessors—which is praise enough for any book.—*Pittsburgh Spirit of the Age.*

From the Handel Society of Western Reserve College.

It would be but justice to the successful efforts of the authors to say, that the two volumes of the Harp together constitute the best collection of the kind yet published.

From the Boston Glee Club.

We have examined the first and second volumes of Mason's Sacred Harp, and consider them among the best musical productions extant.

MASON'S JUVENILE HARP.

The growing sense of the community of the importance of the musical education of the young, and a desire to meet the want of a good book for Juvenile singers, has led to the publication of this work. It is a most judicious selection of pieces suited to the capacity of young learners—a great portion of the music is of a lively and cheerful character, which is always interesting and pleasing to children—while the book will not be found wanting in pieces of a more elevated cast—thus peculiarly fitting it for use in both common schools and Sunday schools. Although it is now hardly a year since the book was first issued—it has received the highest commendations from teachers, &c., throughout the country—and it is a fact worthy of notice that those who have examined it speak of it as not merely a *good book* —but (in nearly every instance) as the VERY BEST JUVENILE MUSIC BOOK before the public. It has already been extensively introduced, and the sale is every day increasing. It has been adopted in the public schools of the Second Municipality of New Orleans as the text book in vocal music. It has also been introduced in many of our cities and large towns, among which may be named St. Louis, Louisville, Natchez, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The book is got up in beautiful style, being superior in mechanical execution to any other Juvenile singing book.

The following are a few of the numerous recommendations of the work:

We are much gratified at the appearance of this little work at this time, and must say that we consider the Juvenile Harp, the most copious and undoubtedly the best collection of Juvenile music ever emanating from the American Press.—*Mo. Rep.*

Mason's Juvenile Harp has just been issued from the Press. It is a work of undoubted merit, and one that we should like to see introduced into every family as well as every school.—*O. S. Journal.*

This book exceeds all praise, whether we regard the beauty of the pieces introduced, or the perfection of its typographical execution.—*Orthodox Preacher.*

From A. A. Morrison, of the Covington Classical Academy.

I esteem the Juvenile Harp as being decidedly the best Juvenile work I have ever seen, and have therefore introduced it into my school.

From Justin M. Thatcher, Teacher of Vocal Music, Cincinnati.

I have thoroughly examined Mason's Juvenile Harp, and am free to give it my hearty commendation, as being unsurpassed, if equalled by any other work of the kind within my knowledge.

From the Boston Glee Club.

We have examined Mason's Juvenile Harp, and would unhesitatingly say that it is the best work now before the public.

From J. De La Mater, Teacher of Vocal Music, Lane Seminary.

In the amount, simplicity and variety of the music it contains, I consider the Juvenile Harp by far the best adapted to the wants of Juvenile classes, of any thing that has yet appeared before the public.

From Professor A. T. Sharpe, Louisville.

It affords me the greatest pleasure to commend the Juvenile Harp to every teacher, every parent, and every Juvenile singer. It is the thing, the very thing that is needed, and has been for the last ten years. I hail it as a book that will create a new era in Juvenile Singing Schools.

MASON'S MUSICAL WORKS are published and sold wholesale and retail by R. D. TRUMAN,
No. 75 Main Street, Cincinnati